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Aramford Abalanche

NUMBER 6.

BRITAIN'S RECOGNITION OF THE DOCTRINE MAY END.

BLOW TO MONROEISM.

Salisbury Now Hasen Easy Way Ont Senators Spurn Overtures of Arbitration-Opposition Accuse England of Having Sinister Designs on America

Don't Want Peace

Don't Want Peace.
England's supposed recognition of the
Mouree doctrine falls with the failure of
the arbitration treaty. Having lost this
chance to fix Monneeism as an international principle, the United States may some day be compelled to fight for it or abandon it. The compact, says a Wash-ington correspondent, was the outgrowth of the stend taken by the Inited States as to Venezuela, and, as the bargain was not fulfilled. England is not committed to the theory of American rule in America.

After changing, disfiguring and invali-dating the arbitration treaty until out of all semblance to the pact as it came from the hands of Olney and Panneefote, the Senate kicked its own hybrid out of doors By a vote of 48 to 26 the treaty was lost. The rules of the Senate require a majority of two-thirds for the ratification of trea-Hence four more affirmative vote would have been required to secure a favorable result. The vote in detail was Yeas—Allison, Bacon, Burrows, Caf frey, Clay, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Fair frey, Clay, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Fair-banks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallin-ger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Hoar, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McEn-ery, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Nelson, Pasone, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Smith, Spooner, Thurston, Turpie, Vest Wulthall, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore

Bate. ter. Cockrell, Daniel, Hansbrough, Har ris of Kansas, Harris of Tennessee, Heit feld, Jones of Arkunsas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Penrose, Pettigsew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Shoup, Stewart, White

The total vote cast was sixty-nine, leav The pairs were as follows: two affirma

tive Senators being paired with one negative Senator in most instances: Chandler and Clark for, with Telle

Tillman and Turner for, with Chilton Sewell and Earle for, with Mantle

against.
Senator George was paired for the treaty and Senator Berry against it. Pairs not announced for were the following: Aldrich, Cannon, Elkins, Gorman, Murphy, Wolcott, Kenney and Albert

ted debate, introduced by Mills, who made a strong appeal to the Senate against ratifying the agreement. He asserted that as amended the document was most objectionable, not to say contradictory in its terms. He pointed out especially the provisions for the settlement of the controversies in regard to territo-rial claims and asserted that whereas the amendments adopted by the Senate to the first article of the treaty declared against eighth articles made a provision for them. He held that as long as these articles re-mained unchanged Eugland justly would claim that its questions of territoria rights were still included within the scope of the treaty. Under such circumstances, he asked, what was to prevent England from purchasing the island of Cuba or any other American territory, and in case of objection on the part of the United States insisting upon reference of the dispute t arbitration. He spoke of the conduct of England in connection with the Greco-Turkish war and implored the Senate to protect the United States against the pro-

PHARSALOS IS FALLEN.

Greeks Run Away Aggin and Leave

Greeks Run Away Again and Leave the Town to Moslems.
Pharsalos has been taken by the Turks. The Greeks have run away, in spite of the fact that they apparently had won the biggest battle of the war. Athens is in a turnoil again, and clamoring for Ralli to ask the powers to interfere.

The desertion of Pharsalos by the Greeks is considered remarkable. The Turkish army was moved down by the destructive fire of the Hellenic troops.
Thousands of Moslems were slauchtered.

desired the fire of the Helleme troops.

Thousands of Moslems were slaughtered, and every dispatch indicated that the Sultan's soldiers were in a trap. Now comes the startling information

that in the frice of triumph the Greeks and in the face of triumph the Greeks have abandoned the town and fled to Do-komos, thirteen miles south of Pharsalos, In an interview Grunnbkoff Pasha, the German officer who reorganized the Turk-ian artiflery and who entered Larksa, at

the head of the Turkish troops, dwells upon the splendid conduct of the Turks, and says the capture of Larissa did nor cost them a single man.

Continuing, Grumbkoff Pasha says the works constructed by Greek engineers of that he fails to understand why they were abandoned. The Turkish army in the abandoned. The Turkish army field, he further remarks, is one

finest Turkey ever possessed, and that no praise is too great for both soldiers and officers. Grumbkoff Pasha gives many instances of the self-sacrifice and enthusiasm ani mating the Turkish troops. In regard to the Greeks the general asserts that both officers and men' were selved with panic and that great numbers of Greeks, in the face of the enemy, stripped themselves of and beseeched the Turks to spare their lives. The Furks treated all their prison-ers and wounded with the greatest care.

Lieut. Ploff, grandson of President Kruger of the Triunsvaal, who has been suspended and tried for insulting lan-guage against Queen Victoria, has been

reinstated and appointed. -The first regular mail service authorized for an entire year in Alaska has been contracted for by the Postoffice Department, the service being from Juneau t ment, the service being from Juneau te Circle City, 900 miles each way. The contract calls for one round trip a month beginning July 1, 1807. William F. Sal-ter is the contractor, the contract price being \$6,909.

Most of the business portion of Brad-mer, a village near Postoria, O., was de-stroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$60, 000. One woman died of heart disease as the result of fear and excitement,

BURIED IN THE RUINS.

One Man Killed and Many Injured is

One fireman is dead and four others are hurt as a result of the Pittaburg fire, and the losses aggregate \$2,700,000. Fifteen hundred persons are thrown out of em bundred persons are thrown on the ployment. It is the worst conflagration Pittsburg has had since the memorable railroad riots of 1877. The dead fireman is George Acheson. His body was found under the debris of the Citizens' Traction

Railway shed.
The buildings destroyed were: Thomas C. Jenkins' wholesale grocery, Liberty C. Jenkins' wholesale grocery, Liberty street; Joseph Horne & Co.'s dry goods establishment. Penn avenue: Horne's of fice building, Penn avenue, containing the



MAP OF THE BURNED DISTRICT.

stores of W. P. Greer, china and glass ware: E. E. Heck & Co.; drugs: Boisel & Erwin, millinery: Dabbs, photographer; numerous doctors' offices, etc.; John Hall, Jr., farm implements, Liberty street; I. W. Scott & Co., farm implements, Liberty street; Scoble & Co., farm implements, Liberty street, building partially saved, but contents destroyed; Hauch, cigars and

our contents destroyed; Hauch, eights and tobacco, Liberty/street.

The full insurance lists will not be compiled for several days. Joseph Horne & Co.'s loss on building and dry goods stock is \$900,000. The insurance is \$728,000. Of this amount \$300,000 was on the build ing and \$35,950 on the fixtures. The insurance on the Horne office building was about \$04,000. Thomas C. Jenkins car ried \$582,500 worth of insurance.

BIG POSTAL CONGRESS.

Representatives from Every Country

Meet in Washington.
Rates of postage for nearly the whole world will be fixed at the meeting of the International Postal Union, now being held in Washington. It is the first time that the Universal Postal Union, now comprising and controlling, so far as the mails are concerned, every organized government, save three—China, Korea and the Orange Free State—has had its

ind the Orange Free State—nas navial elegates assemble in America.

Sixty-odd countries and provinces are represented by about 120 delegates, each having but a single vote. The sessions are held in the building which until recently was the home of the Cor-coran art gallery. The delegates who form the congress are men of the highest The postmas rank in postal service. ters general of several nations are among them, while leading diplomats have been



CORCORAN ART GALLERY.

sent by some of the countries. The gathering will be in Washington from a mouth

o six weeks.
The congress was opened Wednesday who delivered his salutatory in English who delivered his salutatory in English while the assemblage read the French translation. Then the senior delegate responded in a few words. The election of a presiding officer followed. The business of the congress began at once, all proceedings being conducted in French and behind barred doors.

These conventions, which are held but once in six years, are of great importance and are attended by the leading postal authorities of every nation. It is the

tal authorities of every nation. It is the mion which has made it possible for a letter to be sent to almost any part of the world for 5 cents. Before that time it might have cost anywhere from 10 cents to a dollar. In those days the postage of a letter was determined by adding the postage in the countries through which is would pass, together with the "sea post age," which was more or less according to the route traveled by the ship. Those who wished to conduct international con respondence had to consult charts or go to the postoffice and figure out the amount. This haphazard arrangement is in marked contrast with the case with which the transmission of foreign mails is effected to-day. And the change has been brought about within the memory of the present generation.

ADMIRAL MEADE DEAD.

American Naval Hero Passes Away

Admiral Meade, retired, U. S. N., who had been ill at Washington for three weeks, died Tuesday. There were present Drs. Johnston and Wales, Mrs. Meade and Miss Patterson, at whose house Ad miral Meade was taken sick with the which was afterward aggravated by ap-pendicitis. An operation had to be per-formed, and from its effects the admiral

failed to rally.

Admiral Meade was one of the best known officers of the modern navy, saw hard service before, during and after the civil war, and served in all parts of the world on important naval and diplomati

Notes of Current Events. The Theosophical Society of America

The application at the White How recedent.

Ora Melion, the Competitor prisoner, who has been held in Cabanas, Cuba, for over a year, is to be released at once. The Southern Pacific is making arrangements for building a \$5,000,000 bridge across the Mississippi river at New Or- inated as Governor of Arizona.

CHANGES IN TARIFF.

DINGLEY MEASURE HAS BEEN REMODELED.

The Senate Committee Brings In Report Showing Many Modifications the House Bill-Will Not Be Retroactive.

Measure as Amended.
The tariff bill, as reported by the Senate Committee on Finance Tuesday, is a very different measure from that which passed the House, and the members of the com-mittee intend to make still further amendments as soon as they have time to pre pare them. Among these will be a broad reciprocity dause as a substitute for that which amners in the House-bill. The duty on ten and the additional tax on beer are intended to be temporary, and for the purpose of raising revenue

Senator Aldrich presented the bill to the Senator. The time for the bill to take ef-fect is made July 1, 1897; instead of Muy 1, as provided in the House. The sugar schedule is wholly rewritten in the interest of the trust. The word bituminous is stricken out and all coal made dutiable at 75 cents per ton, with a proviso add that the duty on coal and shale shall be 60 cents per ton, and on coal slack, or culma 15 cents per ton, when imported from any country, colony or dependency that does not impose upon coal or coal slack or cul ma higher rates of duty than those name

In this provise.

The Scuate has increased the internal revenue duty on beer by changing section 3339 of the revised statutes to read as fol-

lows:

Until Jan. 1, 1900, there shall be paid on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented flquors, brewed or manufactured and sold or removed for consumption or sale within the United States, by whatever name such flquors may be called, a tax of \$1.44 for every burrel containing not more than 31 gallons; and after Jan. 1, 1900, there shall be paid a tax of \$1 per barrel on every burrel of such beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented flquors.

The present rate is \$1.
The retroactive clause of the Dingle tariff bill is stricken from the Senate bill The entire House provision relating to recorocity has been stricken out and the

following section substituted:

That whenever any country, dependency of colony shall pay or bestow directly of indirectly, any bonnty or grant upon the exportation of any article or merchandise from such country, dependency, or colony, and such article or merchandise is dutable under the provisions of this act, then, upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether such articles on merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid in all such cases, in addition to the otherwise imposed by this act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be

ditional drift equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed.

The net amount of all such bountles or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined, and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandles, and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties.

The House provision in the tariff bill keeping in force the Hawnilan reciprocity trenty is stricken out, the effect lights in directly to abrogate the treaty and impose the same duty on Hawaiian sugars as is

imposed on sugars from other countries.

The provision in the House bill on distilled wines is stricken out and the following substituted:

tilled wines is stricken out and the following substituted:

Still wines, including ginger wine or gluger cordula and vernuth. In casks or packages, other than bottles or igns, if containing the per cent. or less, of absolute alcohol. 30 cents per gallon: if containing more than 30 cents per gallon: In bottles or igns, containing each not more than one unre, and more than one plat, or 24 bottles or jugs containing each not more than one plat, and more than one plat, or 24 bottles or jugs containing each not more than one plat, and per cises of one dozen bottles, or jugs containing each not more than one plat, and per cises, and any excess beyond those quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be abbject to a duty of 5 cents per plat or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; provided, that any wines, ginger cordial, or vernuth imported containing more than 24 per cent. of alcohol shall be classed as spiral is, and pay duty accordingly. And provided further, that there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy and other spirituous liquors, including bitters of all kinds, and bay rum, or hay wafer, imported in bottles or jugs, shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles, or jugs shall, unless otherwise specially provided for in this accompany and all such bottles or jugs shall, unless otherwise specially provided for in this accompany and all such bottles or jugs shall be packed in such package or duty shall be packed for in the package of our package or jugs and all such bottles or jugs shall be packed in such package or jugs and all such bottles or jugs shall will be packed in such package or jugs and all such bottles or jugs shall will be packed in such manner as the Secretary of the life such package or in the package or december of the p

Lumber and Wool Changes.

The lumber schedule is changed by adding after the word timber the words "Hewn, sided, or squared ind round tim-ber," and the duty fixed at the rate of 1 cent per cubic soot as in the House bill. The rate of \$2 per ton on all sawed boards, etc., is retained, but when planed on one side, the additional rate is made 35 instead of 50 cents per T,000 feet board mensure; when planed, tongued, and grooved the additional rate is made 70 ents per 1.000 feet board measure instead of \$1; if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved \$1,05 per 1,000 instead of

The House proviso for an additional duty of 25 per cent ad valorem upon lum-ber imported from any foreign country which imposes an export duty is changed so as to add the amount of the export duty instead of any fixed sum.

Many and important changes were made in the wool and woolen schedule. First-class wools were reduced from 11 cents uer pound, as provided in the House bill, to 8 cents per bound, and second-class wools from 12 to 9 cents, whereas the duties on wools of the third class were

aised. The dividing line in this latter class was placed at 10 cents value, wools under that value being made dutiable at the rate of A renis per pound instead of 32 per cent ad valorem, as in the House bill. Wools valued at more than 10 cents per pound were placed at 7 cents per pound

nstead of 50 per cent ad valorem. The wool growers failed to scenre all the changes they desired in classification, but it is understood that the rates fixed on the wools themselves are satisfactory

The steamfitters' strike in New York has been adjusted by the concession of a 25 per cent increase in the daily wage scale by the master steamfitters.

Myron T. McCord will probably be nom-

PRESBYTERIAN MEETING.

Convene at Eagle Lake, Ind. The 109th general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States will

neet at Eagle Lake, Ind., May 27.
will be the first time the general assen has met away from a center of populatio and the experiment will be watched by a

great many people.

Last year the general assembly met at

Saratoga; the year before that it met at as far west as Port-land, Ore. If the Presbyterians of Indiana and surrounding States, and espe-cially the representa-tives of the church identified with the

PRES. STUDEBAKER. and Summer School can have their way Winona, beside the beautiful little lake, will become the permanent home of the assembly.

Three years ago the school was incorporated. It is denominational in the con-struction of its board of directors, two-thirds of whom must be of Presbyterian faith, but other denominations are a It is in charge of Prof. John M. Coulter of the University of Chicago and John M. Studebaker of South Bend was

church are expected to be in attendance



MAPLE GROVE which the assembly will meet the background.

during the ten days the general assembly will be in session. The auditorium in which the meetings will be held is erected on the three of a cyclorama-building, and is furnished with opera chairs. It seats 3,000 persons, and 500 more can be crowded into it.

The commissioners of the general as-

are elected

by presbyteries and

sembly

There are thirty-one synods represented in the general assem the synod of Bultimore, the synod of California, the synod of Catawha, the synod of China, the synod of Colorado, the synod of Illinois, the more, the synod of

synod of India, the synod of Indiana, the synod of Indian territory, the synod of Iowa, the synod of Kansas, the synod of Kentucky, the synod of Michigan, the synod of Minnesota, the synod of Mon-tana, the synod of Nebraska, the synod of New Jersey, the synod of New Mexico, the synod of New York, the synod of North Dakota, the synod of Ohio, the synd of Oregon, the synod of Pennsylvania; the synod of South Dakota, the synod of Tennessee, the synod of Texas, the synod of Utah, the synod of Washington and the synod of Wisconsin.

The last general assembly represented

224 presbyteries, 6.942 ministers, 455 li centiates, 176 local evangelists, 1,508 can



ALONG EAGLE LAKE.

didates, 7,573 churches, 27,025 elders 9,174 deacons and 943,716 communicants The church has had great growth the las year, and it is believed this assembly wil show more than one million communi cants. There are 43,000 Presbyterians ir Indiana, 65,120 in Illinois, 96,461 in Ohio 30,416 in Michigan and 7,840 in Ken tucky, so that the general assembly meet in the midst of its friends.

FALL AT THEIR POSTS

Fifty Firemen Are Overcome in a Fierce Blaze in New York. In New York, a deadly fire, attended with a loss of \$500,000, broke out in the

onsement of the cold storage warehouse 161 to 165 Chambers street. One fire 101 to 105. Chambers street. One fre-man was killed and fifty others were felled unconscious by the deadly fumes of animonia which assailed them as they entered the building. The firemen's cry of danger was heard on the outside and other companies were ordered in to rescue their comrades. These in turn were also overcome, until Chief Bonner feared he would lose all of his men.

Extra calls were sent out for re-enforce ments: surgeons and ambulances were summoned from the hospitals engine com-pany 27's house, almost directly opposite the blazing building, was turned into an inergency hospital and as fast as the unfortunate men could be located and dragged out into the open air they were car-ried to house of temporary relief and prop-erly cared for.

Notes of Current Events.

John Russell Young of Philadelphia said to be slated as minister to Spain. President McKinley Saturday received the new Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang. Overflows of the Juniata river in Pennsylvania have caused immense loss to

growing crops. The notorious Princess Chimay has given up her intention of appearing in public in European music halls. Spanish land and sea forces have recap tured the port of Banes, held for about a

month by the insurgents.

DREAD DAY IN PARIS.

ONE HUNDRED PEOPLE PERISH BY FIRE.

A wful Work of Flames in a Crowded Bazar Being Held for Charity-Members of the French Nobility Among the Victims.

Paris Fire Horror. Fire broke out at 4 o'clock Tuesday af ernoon in a crowded charitable bazar in he Rue Jean Goujon, at which the Duch ess d'Uzes and other well-known patron esses were present. The bazar was opened for the first time Tuesday, and the stalls were in charge of the most prom-

inent reople in the capital.

One hundred corpses were quickly laid
out in the Palais de l'Industrie. It is
believed that another hundred are be neath the ruins. Among the injured; who number 180, are the Duchesse de La Torre, the Princess Kotchonbuy, the Vis-countess D'Ayenel and Mesdames Mo-reau, DuBrouil, Malesiux, Eugeno, Chalmel, Recamier and St. Didier.

Unable to Escape.

siest manner, the nudity of scaffolding being concealed by inflammable tapestry hangings. Moreover, there was only one exit. The bazar was in full swing, when the cry of fire rose in the quarter where the kinematograph was being exhibited. Before the firemen could arrive the roof of the bazar crushed in, burying numbers of those who had been unable to make heir egress, many of whom are suppose to have previously succumbed to the stiffing smoke. The building was con-structed about six months ago. At the time it was remarked that it would burn like matchwood. The interior was di vided into shops a la old Paris, construct ed of prettily painted canvas.

Recovering the Dead and Injured The prefect, M. Lepine, was one of the first officials to reach the scene, and be directed the operations for rescue and distributed the injured among the various houses of the vicinity.

The dead were piled in heaps, and near the exit the charred remains were five feet deep. In some cases only the trunks remained, with no vestige of clothing: The firemen and a company of infantry followed to clear the rains and search for corposes. The news spread like wild fire. All the cabinet ministers in Paris went immediately to the scene. Hun dreds of equipages streamed along the Champs. Elysees, their occupants, with anxious and tear-stained faces, inquiring for their relatives.

Many Heartrending Scenes There were many heartrending scenes of grief and despair. Cabinet ministers, ambassadors, noblemen and members of the highest social and financial circles were side by side with the lowliest and the poorest, anxiously inquiring for their missing relatives. About thirty were saved by Pere Ambroise and Pere Bailly who helped them over the wall with a lad der to the printing room of the newspaper La Croix. The staff of the Hotel du Palais lent valuable assistance and saved 150 persons through a barred window overlooking the bazar, where, while the hotel employes were carrying away the bars, they saw three persons burned to

Corpses Terribly Mutilated.

Policemen, their hands covered with gloves, have been deputed by the prefect of police to pick out the portions of re-mains and to wrap them in pieces of cloth, to be transferred in ambulances to the Palais de l'Industrie. The remains present a horrible spectacle of limbs burne and twisted.

Arrangement of the Bazar.

were devoted to a separate charity. The were devoted to a separate charity. The stalls were presided over by Mme. Fev-rier, the wife of Gen. Fevrier; the Mar-quise de l'Aigle, Mme. Macobs, Barojne del la. Lucette, the Marquise de St. Michel, the Duchesse d'Uzes, Mme. Mignotte, the Baronne de Stoldier, the Coma, the Marquise le (tier, the Marquise di Argence, the Mar quise de Pittl, the Duchesse d'Alencon quise de Fitti, the Duchesse d'Alencon, a member of the Orlenns family; Mme. d'Arlu, Mme. Boisseaux, the Baronne F. de Schickler, Mme. Moreau, the Mar-quise Costa de Beauregard, her royal highness the Duchesse de Vendome, the Marquise de Maison and the Comtess de Grefful, Mdlle, de Florez presided over the refreshment stand. These ladies were assisted by many equally well-known so-

distribution of the most prominent prometing and all perished.

The downger D chesse d'Uzes is one of the most prominent promen in France, and is said to have provided 3,000,000 francs for the propaganda of Gen. Bou-The Due d'Uyes is the premie anger. duke of France, the creation of his title

dating back to 1565.

As soon as President Faure heard of the disaster he sent the most pressing inquiries for full particulars to the prefect of police. All the theaters in Paris close

At midnight it was learned the wound ed number at least 180. Mme. Flores, vife of the Spanish consul, expired at the Hospital Beauton, where are several oth ers injured. M. Faure has visited the hospital and the Palais de l'Industrie to pay his respects to the dead.

Greece Tired of War.

The Athens correspondent of the London Daily Mail says the ministers of war and of the interior have returned from Pharsala and made their report to the cabinet. It is understood that as the result of their inquiry the war will be discontinued.

News of Minor Note.

The construction of a \$600,000 cotton mill, to be creeted by Boston capital, was egun at Cordova, Ala. The cruiser Brooklyn and the battle

ship Indiana will be sent to England to ake part in the queen's jubilee exercises The Portuguese gunboat has complain ed to the Government at Lisbon at being stopped by Greek cruisers near Salonica Burglars blew open the safe of the post office at Lewisburg, W. Va., securing ome \$700 in stamps and cash.

arrested for creating a disturbance in a St. Louis saloon and passed the night in A plan is on foot to colonize in Kunsas all the negroes who have been driven from their homes in the flooded districts

Ex-Champion Pugilist Tom Allen wa

f Missouri. A movement is on foot at Indianapolis stitutions to place limits upon the territory in that city within which the liquor traffic shall 047,040. be confined

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Characte -Wholesome Food for Thought-Studying the Scriptural Lesson In telligently and Profitably.

Lesson for May 16.
Golden Text.—"I have set thee to be a light of the Gentiles.".—Acts 13: 47.
Paul Preaching to the Gentiles is the subject of this lesson—Acts 14: 11-23.
As this lesson is the last one upon Paul's feet missing on the last one upon Paul's

As this lesson is the last one upon Paul's first missionary journey, it should be taught so as to give a connected outline of that journey, which is very simple to remember—Antioch to Syria, Cyprus, Perga, Antioch to Pisidia, Iconium, Lystra, Derbe, back again oven the same route to Attalia, thence back to Antioch of Seria. route to Attain, thence back to Antioch of Syria. The time occupied in this journey is not definitely stated, but could not well have been much less than two years or more than three. The journey began, probably, in 45, and Paul may have returned to Antioch late in 47, leaving two years ("no little time," 14: 28) of residence there before the council at Jerusalem in 50.

The whole section from 13: 44 to 14: 28 should be studied, with a map, tracing the ourse of Paul and Barnabas and learn ing as much as possible from may of the books recommended, about the cities and countries mentioned. We left the apostle last week at Antioch, preaching to the Jews there. His want of success among them led to his turning to the Gentiles of the city (13: 46). This ministry lasted some considerable time; for "the word of the Lord was published throughout all the the Lord was published throughout all the region" (13:49). Ramsay estimates their stay at from two to six months—from August to the beginning or middle of winter. Then the Jews raised persecution against them, and they departed to Iconium, the modern Konich, a city about sixty miles southeast of Antioch, where they carried on a successful ministry among both Jews and Gentiles for a "long time" (14:3), which may be estimated at these to a special control of the state of the successful ministry among both Jews and Gentiles for a "long time" (14:3), which may be estimated at these to a and Gentles for a "long time" (14: 3), which may be estimated at three to six months. Here an attempt was made to stone them and they went to Lystra, a city of Lycanonia, south of Iconium, where the events of this lesson took place. The occasion of the popular excitement with which the lesson passage begins was the healing of a lame man, related in vs. 8-10.

Explanatory.

"In the speech of Lycaonia": what this language was, whether a corruption of Greek or some Eastern dialect, we do not The question how Paul was able to preach to them in their native tongue unless by a miracle, has not been satis factorily answered, and it is supposed by many that the people would understand a little Greek.—"The gods are come down little Greek. to us in the likeness of men"; those famil-iar with classical literature will remember the story of Jupiter and Mercury visiting the peasants Boucis and Philemon, as related by Hawthorne in his "Tanglewood Tales," The aged couple entertained their strange visitors as well as they could on simple fare, and were splendidly rewarded. The people of the interior of Asia ed. The people of the interior of Asia Minor were far from being the cynical skeptics that the Romans were, and still Gling to many of the old superstitions, Hence they were quite ready to believe, under the influence of excitement, that the old story of Boucis and Philemon was to be repeated. They formed in procession and marched through the streets shouting aloud, "The gods have come down to us in the likeness of men."

There was no hesitation in the minds of the apostles-no thought of gaining a them gradually to a knowledge of the true God. They knew that truth does not travel in the shoes of a lie. It is to the credit of our early foreign missionaries that in similar circumstances they never took advantage of their superior wisdom to deceive the ignorant people to whom they were sent.

How muliciously the Jews pursued and Barnabas from place to place, as if and Barnawas from page to page, as they were dangerous men or criminals in-stend of peaceable preachers of right-cousness. Their task was an easy one, eousness. Their task was an easy one, for the fickle people were just as ready to listen to one side as the other. This stoning of Paul he mentions in 2 Cor. 11: 25 among the various pains and hardships he had endured for the sake of Christ. It was a most severe punishment, the stone was a most severe purishment, the stones being large, and usually resulted in death either immediate or ultimate. The rest of the journey, so briefly told, must have covered several months. Paul would not have returned immediately to

Lestra for he was not lacking in ordinar Lystra, for he was not lacking in ordinary prudence; he probably spent some time in Derbe, where no opposition is recorded. The return journey, "confirming the souls of the disciples," must have been a trying one, but resulted in splendid fruit. It may be mentioned again that according Ramsay these churches were the Gaia-tian churches to which Paul inter wrote the epistle to the Galatians. That opinthe epistic to the Gauttains. That opin-ion, however, is not held by most interpre-ters. We learn from vs. 23 that besides encouraging the disciples, Paul began the organization of the churches by appoint-ing elders, or presbyters. "The elders in the official sense of the term, were the appointed in the first churches to watch over their general discipline and welfare. The sudden changes from popularity to the reverse in Paul's life are strikingly

similar to those of Christ himself. He knew how to be abased, and how to abound, and never complained. From this time, even more definitely than before, Paul's work was with the Gentiles. He ram s work was with the Genthes. He showed marvelous adaptation to their modes of thought, and it is shown by the fragments of his addresses in Acts and in his epistlest, yet the gospel which he preached, though not a Jewish gospel, was in no respect toned down or weakened to please Greeks and Galatians. It was the message which he had received from Christ, and was universal. Next Lesson-"The Conference at Jeru-

salem."-Acts 15: 1-6, 22-29, Hoffman's Catholic Directory for 1897 shows that in the United States there are 14 archbishops and 74 high

518 stations and chanels and a Catholic population of 9,596,427. There are 3,438 parochial schools, a gain of 77, and the number of children in attendance 812, 011. There are 9 universities, 249 or phan asylums and 888 charitable in-stitutions. The total of children in Catholic institutions is set down at

ops, with 10,752 clergy, 9,670 churches

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Blaine

M. E. CHURCH—Rov. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7% o'clock. All ere con-

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. C.W. Potter Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school fol-lowing morning service. Prayer meeting every lowing morning servi Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. A. P. W. Bokker, Paston. Services every San-day at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednes-day at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m. METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH-

Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:00 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:50 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m. ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father

. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday GRAYLING LODGE, No. 355. F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the fall of the moon.

A. TAYLOR, Secretary. MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month
W. S. CHALKER, Post Com C. W. WR: GHT, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'efock in the atternoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRA) LING CHAPTELS,
Moots overy third Tuesday in each month.
J. K. MERZ, H. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137. P. B. Johnson, N. G.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102 -Meeta every Saturday eyening.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon. MARY L. STALKY, W. M.

JOSIE BUTLER, Sec. COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.-Meete J. WOODBURN, C. R. B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.-Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. MRS GOULETTE Lady Cor MRS. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. JOHN STALEY. C. C. TRENCH.

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tween Fournier's and Peterson's jewelry store. GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

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O. PALMER. Attorney at Law and Notary. Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxon and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Feninsular avenue, opposite the Court House.

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JOHN RASMUSSON, Proprietor. GRALL. MIGH. The Grayling House is conveniently estrated, being near the dayof and business houses, is nearly built, furnished in first-clear-tyle, and bested by steam throughout. Every attention will be pild to the composite of guests. Fine sample-rooms for common real streets.

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Job--Printing

on short notice and at the most reasonable prices.....

A Trial Order

SUPERVISORS, irove Township......outh Branch....

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS

HANDY WITH A KNIFE

GEORGIA EDITOR MAKES SOME CUTTING REMARKS.

Makes Tatters of an Assailant's Cont -Cremated at Sca-Greece Appeals to the Powers-Cheering Condition of Affairs in Commercial Circles.

Editor with a Bowie.

There has been ill feeling between W. W. Wilson, editor of the Buford, Ga. Plowboy, and Marshal W. C. Vandergriff Vandergriff threatened to cowhide the edi tor. Friday they met in a train. dergriff had no rawhide, so he hit the edi-tor with his fist from behind. The edi-tor is slight and active and the marshal stout and slow of movement. The editor had a knife. When the combatants were separated the marshal's coat was cut in tatters, but he received no serious No arrests are likely, but it is the marshal will not again try to chang the editorial policy of the Plowboy.

TRADE HOLDS ITS OWN.

Reports Show an Encouraging State of Things.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "Nerly all will be astonished to leave that actual sales in April by leading houses in each line of business in the principal cities east of the Rocky Mountains average only about 10 per cent less than in April, 1892, the year of the largest business hitherto, and were 6 per cent more than in the same month last year. Yet this is the summary of 357 reports, each covering actual sales of lead-ing merchants in a line of business in one of fourteen cities. They are especially encouraging in view of the great fall of prices within the five years and with ex-

ceptional floods and other retarding influences this year." FIRE LIKES THE GOVERNOR.

Alabama's Chief Executive Is Forced

to Escape at Night from a Blaze. Gov. Johnston of Alabama and his wife seem to be fated to have to escape often from fires. For the second time in a month they have been forced to flee from a blaze in the Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, where most of the State officials and legislators live. There were sixty of eighty guests who escaped without in-

Asks for Mediation. The Athens correspondent of the As sociated Press learns, on the very bes authority that Greece has made a writ-ten application to the powers through their representatives at Athens with a view to obtaining mediation. All the representatives have promised in their re-plies to use their best offices, except the German minister, who has merely acknowledged the receipt of the note from the cabinet. The porte is inclined to sup-port the powers, with a view to the fa-cillation of negotiations, but it declines to consent to an armistice, on the ground that this would enable Greece to reorganize her forces. It is said Turkey will not artempt to secure Grecian territory, but will fasist on a heavy indemnity.

Athletes of the Diamond.

in the National Baseball League

Baltimore .11 2 Cincinnati 7 Louisville 8 4 Boston 5 Wittsburg 8 3 St. Louis 4 Philadelphia 8 6 Brooklyn 4 New York 6 5 Chicago 4 1	Baltimore .11 2 Cincinnati .7 6 Louisville 8 4 Boston .5 .7 .8 Pittsburg 8 3 St. Louis .4 .8 .8 .2 .4 .1 .2 .4 .1 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 .2 <th></th> <th>W.L.</th> <th>g av 171</th> <th>W. L.</th>		W.L.	g av 171	W. L.
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Cici ciald U (Tashington U	그 보다는 사람들이 들어가게 되었다.	Cleveland	7 6	Washingto	n. 3 8
The showing of the members of the Western League is summarized below:		Western Lea	une is s	ummarized	below:

W. L. St. Paul 12 3 Detroit 7 7 Columbus 9 4 Milwaukee 6 9 Indianapolis 9 4 Kansas City 5 11 Minneapolis 8 8 Gr'd Rapids 2 12

Stockyards Investigation Likely. The taking of testimony in the stock yards hearing on the allegation of the stock yards officials that the enforcement

of reduced vardage rates, as proposed b recent Kansas legislation, would rende the business unprofitable, was resumed at Kansas City, Mo., Friday. There is a strong probability that the Stock Yards Company will ask for a continuance of the inquiry in Chicago and East St. Louis, III. The company wishes to make a com-parative showing to support its claim that

Holds Them Off a Year. An order prohibiting a pension claimant whose claim has been adjudicated, either favorably or unfavorably, from filing pa pers for its reconsideration if disallowed, or for an increase if pension has been is previous consideration of the case, is con-templated by the commissioner of pensions and may be issued soon.

Three Are Indicted.

Indictments were found by the grand fury at Chicago against these men: Chas. W. Walters, ex-grain inspector, for perjury while a witness before the grand fury; Dwight W. Andrews, ex-grain inspector, for embezzlement; Benjamin F. Jenkins, former cashier of the grain inspector for largeny and as accessory after the consecution of the grain inspector for largeny and as accessory after the consecution. spector, for larceny and as accessory after the fact.

Sixteen Die in a Burning Boat. The Mailory line steamship Leona, which left New York at 3 o'clock Saturday for Galveston, took fire off the Dela-ware capes at 1 a. m. Sunday. Thirteen passengers and three of the crew perished. The Leona returned to its pier in tow, bringing its ghastly eargo-

Union Bread Label Barred At the convention of the International Bakers at Cleveland, the union refused

to permit the use of the union label by an branch of the baking trust. A resolution protesting against the re-election of Same-nel Gompers as president of the Ameri-can Federation of Labor was defeated.

Twelve Dollar Free Milling Ore. Workmen in the Tornado mine on Buld Mountain, near Deadwood, S. D., encountered a fissure vein of free millin under the quartzite that assays \$12 a ton.

Old Soldier Decapitated.

An unknown man with his head cut off was found on the Rio branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. He had been run over by a passenger train. He had some war songs in his pocket. It is supposed he was on his way to attend the Grand Army of the Republic reunion.

In Danger of Starvation. There is no money with which to close he Arkansas crevasses on the levees, and the farmers refuse to feed their idle ands. The merchants decline to carry them, and the chairman of the relief com mittee reports that 7,000 personis are in danger of starvation.

REBELS IN HAVANA PROVINCE.

Spanish Garrison Driven Out and Blockhouses Looted, Havana advices show that the insurg-ents are active in that province. Tapasta ents are active in that province. Tapasta was attacked last week by a force of 400 insurgents and held for an entire day, the Spanish garcison in one blockhouse retiring completely, while the other held its ground and did not fire at the insurgents or disturb them in any way. The Cubans took possession of the vacated blockhouse, looting it of all the arms and provisions they could find, and then set it on fire. The other blockhouse, with a garrison of 500 troops in and around it, kept quict, no offensive operations being attempted by the Spanish officer in comtempted by the Spanish officer in command. The Cubans camped out within half a mile of the Spanish force and plundered the stores of the town without any opposition. La Heiba was attacked by opposition. La Heiba was attacked by a party from Rodriguez's force the first of the week and the Spanish garrison driven out. There is a small earth fort there and two blockhouses. The Cubans attacked the earthworks, early in the morning and carried them by a dashing charge, the Spanish retreating into their blockhouse at the other end of the town. One of these was attacked by the Cubans and three hombs exploded underneath its walls, shattering it badly and killing several of its immates. The spaniards surrendered and were paroled by the Cubans. Two insurgent captains, Rafael Mendoza Socarros and Ricardo Varrona Valdez, who voluntarily surrendered a Valdez, who voluntarily surrendered a fortnight ago in Pinar del Rio and were

liberated under Capt. Gen. Weyler's am-nesty decree, have been arrested. They are to be deported in chains to Centa for indefinite confinement. OLD DOCUMENTS FOUND.

deresting Discoveries Made in th

New York State House.

State Comptroller Roberts, of New York, in his search for revolutionary papers which have been hidden for a century in the State house, has come across some ancient documents, which are the oldest he has yet found, and which are pertinently interesting at this time, as they relate to evice accounts received. ey relate to excise accounts receive by the State; then a colony of Great Britain, between the years 1710 and 1768. The excise returns for a year dating from 1710 for the entire colony amounted 170m 1/10 for the entire colony amounted to £392 68, less than \$2,000, which is exceedingly insignificant when compared with \$11,000.000 returns on the traffic in liquor in 1896. Another old document dating back to 1715 is report showing the duty paid into the State treasury on negro slayes. An interesting paper found at the same time is an account for the services of Philip Livingston as a delegate in Congress from 1777 to 1778, a total of 198 working days at 34 shillings a day, the aggregate being £336 12s. Still another paper shows that the remains of Gen. Montgomer, who fell in the attack on Quebec in the French and Indian war in 1787, is buried in St. Paul's Churchyard in New York City, and accompanying this is a hill from one Jacobus Myers. duty paid into the State treasury on negr for carting the monument for Gen. Mont gomery's body to the churchyard.

ILLINOIS LIBEL LAW.

New Measure Which Has Great In-

terest for Publishers.
With but one lone vote to spare the Illinois Senate Wednesday passed the bill repealing the libel law of 1895 and enacting risonment, or both, for any person who lackens the character of the dead or the living, and also allows the plaintiff to bring suit in the county where he resides, compelling the defendant to appear there to answer the charge. The latter provis-ion is a departure from the ordinary rules of practice. of practice. According to eastom, the plaintiff must institute proceedings in the county where the defendant resides. The present law of the State allows publishers the privilege of retraction, to escape ex-emplary damages.

Exattered the Clouds.

Possibly it was from noticing the unaccessful attempts made by the would-be rainmakers in the United States to bring down showers when wanted that an ingenious Austrian grape-grower was induced to exactly reverse the American practice. An account of his experiment, is reported by United States Consul Stephan at Annaberg. The Austrian owned extensive vineyards situated on the southern slopes of the mountains, in a locality often visited by destructive hall-storms. At first he tried galvanized wire, but this was too expensive, and he decided to install a battery and test the plan of causing explosions to drive off the hallstorms. He erected exist stations on prominent mountain summits commending termined at the pulsary at the price of the prominent mountain summits commending termines about the pulsary and the prominent mountain summits commending termines and the prominent mountain summits commending termines and the pulsary about the pulsary and the prominent mountain summits commending termines and the pulsary about the pulsary and the prominent mountain summits commending termines and the pulsary about the pulsary about the pulsary and the pulsary about the pulsary and the pulsary and the pulsary and the pulsary about the pulsary and the pulsary about the pulsary and the pulsary and the pulsary and the pulsary about the pulsary and the pulsary about the pulsary and a prominent mountain summits com-nanding a territory about two miles in xtent. Each station sheltered ten mortars and a corps of volunteers handled them. The practical test is thus de-scribed: Threatening black clouds made their appearance on the summits of the Bacher Mountains. At a given signal all cities. uous detonations in a few moments caused a sudden reaction in the movements of the clouds. The cloud wall opened up funnel-like; the mouth of the funnel betunnel-like; the mouth of the funnel began to rise in the form of consecutive rings expanding gradually until all the clouds scattered and entirely disappeared. No hail nor sudden down pour of rain fell. The same experience was gone through six times last summer and without a single exception proved a successful preventive.

Congress of Doctors.

About 500 members of the medical pro fession, among them some of the mos fession, among them some of the most-distinguished specialists in the country, assembled in Washington Tuesday to at-tend the fourth triennial congress of American physicians and surgeons, which convened Tuesday afternoon at the Columbia Theater. The congress-opened with a business meeting of the Executive Committee, following which the chairman of the committee, Dr. Lan-don C. Gray, called the general body to order, At might - Dr. William H. Welch don C. Gray, called the general body to order. At night Dr. William H. Welch, of Baltimore, the retiring president, delivered the triennial address, and later a reception was given the deligates by the members of the local society at the Arlington Hotel. The congress is divided into fourteen distinct associations, each of whose presidents is ex-officio vice president of the congress. These associations ident of the congress. These associations held daily sessions at their respect tions held daily sessions at their respective headquarters, in addition to the regular meetings of the congress. A large number of interesting and important papers were rend and discussed. A statue of the late Prof. Gross, the eminent physician of Philadelphia, was unveiled Wednesday afternoon. The statue is creeted in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institution.

Institution. Samana Bay Coaling Station.
Gen. Grant's project for the establishment of a naval coaling station in Samana Bay, Santo Domingo, may yet be realized. The Dominican Government is ready to concede such a station to the United States without asking for the payment of a dollar, on the sole condition that coaling facilities he allowed the Dominican pays in American ports Samana Bay Coaling Station. minican navy in American ports, .

George Is Sick An Athens dispatch asserts that King George is suffering from cardiacal spasms, and that his physician insists on a change of air, to the Island of Mile or to the Island of Syra, is necessary.

To Be Sold in England.

Government, through an agent seat by he Agricultural Department. the Agricultural Department, simples three-quarters of a ton of selected butter for sale in Europe. The result of this experiment, is of great importance to the agricultural interests, as it is the first step in an effort of the administration to extend materially the market for American tend materially the market for American butter, and gain some of the trade with Great Britain in particular, which Denmark practically controls with considerable profit. An incidental object is to determine what improvements are needed in transportation facilities. Some butter is now being sent abroad by private firms, but it is alleged to be of inferior grades. Durit is alleged to be of inferior graves. Unsatisfactory storage in crossing the ocean and carelessness in leaving the shipments on uncovered docks at Southampton before being loaded into freight ears, thus making the butter soft, have further deteriorated its value in the English that the contract of the same terms hish market. The butter sent Wednesday comes from the Iowa Agricultural College and a creamery at Windsor, Vt. Subse-quent shipments, which will be made during the summer at intervals, win be of butter from other sections. To build up butter from other sections. To do the up-a high standard, only the best grades will be shipped and the butter will be sold at the prevailing market prices. The pres-ent shipment goes among the shipped stores of the stemmer St. Paul and will be kept at a low temperature. The cargo is determine which is most satisfactory. A department agent will meet the boat at Southampton and take proper care of the product and attend to the sale. The ap-pointment of butter agents by the depart-ment at New York and Southampton to take care of these interests is possilve.

OPEN SALOONS IN TOPEKA.

Trouble Between Gov. Leedy and the

Trouble Between Gov. Leedy and the Prohibitionists.

For the first time in ten years there are open saloons in Topeka, Kan., and as a result something of a rebellion against the present State administration has been started. Within a week several saloons with fine fixtures have been opened. Gov. Leedy has been appealed to to compel the police commissioners to close the places, but so far has refused to take any hand police commissioners to close the places but so far has refused to take any hand in the matter. He says he appointed men on the board whom the prohibitionists recommended, and that it is not his duty to spy around to see if they are doing their

FORGOT TO SAY GOOD-BY.

Italian Banker in Pittsburg Suddenly

A. G. Fontani, who went to Pittsburg from New York six months ago and open ed an Italian savings bank on Penn ave ed in Italian savings bank on tenhave fue, has disappeared. The banking room which had been fitted up in luxurious style, has been dismantled and the name removed from the door. The bank did large business, the deposits, it is claimed exceeding \$10,000 a month. Twelve war rants for embezzlement have been sworn out for his arrest. Besides the individua depositors four societies kept their funds n the bank.

This Order Prospered. Grand officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have almost completed their reports, to be submitted to the bien-nial convention, to be held at Toronto. Re-ceipts for two years have been \$1,158,201 and disbursements \$1,109,360. There is and dispursements \$1,109,300. There is now in the treasure \$58,574. During two years 42 lodges have been added, making a total of 520. The total membership now it 23,532, a gain in two years of 3,201. From Oct. 1, 1884, to Jan. 1, 1897, the sum of \$3,667,904 was paid out for death and total disability claims.

Treaty Knocked Ont. The Senate Wednesday by the vote of 43 to 26 refused to ratify the general arbitration fronty between the United States and Great Britain negotiated by secretary Olney and Sir Julian Paunce fote. The rules of the Senate require a majority of two-thirds for the ratification atics. Hence four more affirmative favorable result.

General Strike May Occur.

Advices from Upper East Tennessee
and Southern Kentucky show that a
general strike in all the coal mines in that section will probably occur during the next few days. The cause rouble is a general reduction of 18 pe ent.

Is the King a Gambler?
The Paris Gil Blas says the king of Greece used the crisis in the affairs of his country to speculate in Greek and Turk has cleared 30,000,000 to 35,000,000

They Have Two Wiver. They Have Two Wiver,
The sentence of W. J. Burke, a trainman on the Pennsylvania Railroad,
brought out the fact that a number of
men similarly employed, between Pittsburg and Altoona, have wives in both

Taken to Prison.

Joseph Dunlop, the Chicago publisher convicted of illegal use of the mails, was taken to Joliet to begin his two years' enitentiary sentence Tuesday.

Admiral Meade Dead. Admiral Meade (retired), U. S. N., who had been ill at Washington for three weeks past, died Tuesday, after an operation for appendicitis.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; to \$5.25; wheat, No, 2 rea, 100 to corn, No. 2, 286 to 25c; oats, No. 2, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 33c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 16c; eggs, fresh, Se to 9c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; broom corn, common growth to choice green hurl, 2c to 5c per Ib.

Indianapolis Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.25;
hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25;

sheep, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs,

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, '96e to 98e; corn, No. 2 yellow, 20c to 22e; oats, No. 2 white, 19e to 20e; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, '90c to 92c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 39c,
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 88e to 90c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; rye, 35c to 36c.

yeilow, 20c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; rye, 35c to 36c.

Toledo—Whent, No. 2 red, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 36c; clover seed, \$4.35 to \$4.45.

Milwaukee—Whent, No. 2 spring, 71c to 73c; corn, No. 3, 23c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; herder, Viv. 20.

to 73c; corn, No. 3, 22c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 23c; barley, No. 2, 30c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 35c to 36c; pork, mess, \$8.25 to \$8.75.

Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$5.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, \$80 to 91c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 29c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c

New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$4.75; shear \$2.00 or 25c \$3.50 to \$4.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 77c to 78c; corn, No. 2, 29c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; The Best experimental exportation of butter from this country was made Wednesday from New York City, when the cra, oc to 11c.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

DCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

How Judge Champlin Would Combat Poverty-Allegan May Have à Boom -Another Child's Life Sacrificed to the "Faith Cure" Folly.

Make Them Producers The Michigan Political Science Association held its ninth regular meeting at the Saginaw city hall, a number of discounting the Saginaw city hall, a number of discounting the saginary city hall, and the saginary city hall a number of discounting the saginar tinguished visitors being present from throughout the State. The question of the business prosperity and industrial progress of the State of Michigan is the entral thought of these meetings, and fo this reason they are especially, interesting to business men. The president, Judge John W. Champlin, of Grand Rapids, called the meeting to order and in his annual address, which was the first feature, he covered a broad range of subsect. We show a Madustrial Proc. ject. His theme was "Industrial Pros-perity and the Means to Bring It About." He confined himself to Michigan in the main and spoke of the present industries of the State. Agriculture, he claimed was the real foundation of industrial pros perity and the figures he gave amply bore out this statement. He spoke of the nemorial of the Federation of Labor, that was presented to Congress recently, in which it was stated that there were 3,000,000 wage earners in enforced idleness. The Judge offered as a suggestion that as there are several millions acres of arable land owned by the Government, hat it furnish each head of a family an each single man of the unemployed a cer-tain number of acres, furnish transportatain number of acres, furnish transporta-tion and build him a home, furnish it, give him stock, farm implements, provide him and his family with clothing and sustain him for three years until he has a good start. This, he urged, would get these unemployed into the producing class of neople. This may be the quintessence of paternalism, he said, but it was a kind of paternalism in which he believed. The of paternalism in which he believed. The remedy for financial depression lay in national, State, municipal and domestic retreachment and reform. The other features of the program included an able address by W. A. Couts of Charlotte on "Financial Depression," which was followed by a discussion. A paper by Presignent Angell of the Michigan University, who was a member of the deep water. who was a member of the deep water ways commission, was read by Prof. Taylor, in which the "Project of deep waterway from the lakes to the sen," was discussed. President Angell advocated a waterway leaving Lake Ontario at Oswet go and going by Oneida Lake and the Mohawk valley to the Hudson. The paper was a long and exhaustive one and full of suggestions, some of which, the consensus of opinion of those who dis-

cost that would be entailed. Dr. H. C. Potter, "Secretary Adams, President Champlin and a number of others followed.

cussed them afterwards was, were im-

practicable on account of the enormous

A Fine Water Power in Allegan making contracts for the pur chase of a large tract of land along the borders of the Kalamazoo river, south of During Allegan from three to five miles. During the early spring surveyors excited the cu-riosity of the farmers in Trowbridge and Allegan, living near the river, by surveying and driving stakes. Owners along the river were seen and options secured upon nearly 1,000 acres. The price paid averages \$30 an ucre. It now transpires. averages \$30 an agre. It now transpires that the land is wanted and will be used by a company of capitalists who will erect a dam across the river about two and one-half miles from Allegan. The land pur-chased will be nearly all overflowed. As-near as can be found out the dam will be a steel structure, built on latest scientific-principles, and when completed will give the projectors of the scheme the best water power in the State. An abundance of water and twenty feet fall is what is claimed. What the power will be used-for its still a secret. The only answer so far given to inquiries as to its use is "fac-tories." It is understoo' that work on the dam will commence within the next ten days, or so soon as the land is all properly conveyed to the company.

Guilty of Assault.

After a night of wringling, during which the juvors were divided seven to five, seven for conviction as charged, sault with intent to murder, and five for assault with intent to do great bodily harm less than the crime of nurder, an agreement was reached in the McCoy case at Muskegon. The verdier returned was guilty of assault with intent to do great bodily harm. McCoy says he is well sut-isfied with the result, as well satisfied as life ahead. He denies he ever informed any of the other prisoners that he would commit suicide, but states he told one of the men he would just as soon be dead as to be sentenced for life.

The Child Died.

A case in which the inefficiency of faith cure was made alarmingly manifest came to light at Traverse City. Winifred De-Forest, aged 11, was taken suddenly ill Sunday afternoon while attending a Christian scientist meeting. Medical attendance was refused and the case was treated by the Christian science method by Mrs. W. E. Albright. The child died. Citizens circulated a petition for a coro ner's inquest, and public sentiment is strong against the mother and the scientist interested. The coroner's jury found that the child came to her death by mulignant diphtheria and rendered a verdict censuring severely the mother and Mrs. Albright for refusing to call medical aid and decided that gross negligence was intrumental in causing death.

Minor State Matters. Insurance companies report decreased revenues and increased losses the past

The new Michigan State Telephone Company has been granted a thirty-year franchise in Owosso. Business houses re assessed \$30 a year and residences Henry Brees of Kalamazoo died Friday

evening of congestion of the lungs, aged 89 years. He was reputed the wealthiest man in the city. He was president of the Kalamazoo Savings Bank. Dr. Albert G. Manting, aged 38, died

in Fillmore, Allegan County. He leaves a wife and eight children. He was a graduate of the State University, and vas a prominent physician. Eva Schultz, aged 9 years, was blinded

by having the tines of a pitchfork in the hands of a playmate thrust into her eyes at Owosso. They were digging earth-worms for fish bait with the fork, when it claims to be several years older, but canslipped and struck the child. O. O. Krapf, factory inspector for the

fourth district, caused the arrest at Saginaw of E. F. Rouse for employing hoys under the age of 14 years in his wooden-ware factory. The accused plended guilty and paid a fine of \$13.91. This prosecu-

The Supervisors of Calhoun County find a great shrinkage of personal property in making the annual assessment this spring.

John Merritt, a young farmer living near Vermontville, shot and killed him-self Monday. No reason is known for his action.

There being little prospect of the recently burned district at Bloomingdale being rebuilt, the residents are talking of platting the ground into a public park The Gladwin Council refuses to gran licenses for saloons, and before long the village will probably have several new business places in the shape of "hop pop" shops.

While in the barn on his farm in Fruit land, Edison Spleed was paralyzed by a bolt of lightning. The barn was set on fire at the same time, and the cow knock-The city poor director of Lausing ex

pended \$3,000 in aid for the poor of the city during the fiscal year ending April 30. The amount is slightly in excess of the amount expended the previous year. Dog poisoners are at work in one of the nost thickly settled residence districts of luskegon and a number of valuable ca

George Sharrow, the Port Huron Circult Court juror who became intoxicated while serving on the jury trying Maurice Joy for selling liquor to a minor, appeared in court to receive his sentence for contempt of court and was fined \$50.

nines have been sent to the happy hunting grounds. Their owners are on the war

An Indiana man offers to put in and operate a gasoline engine manufactory at Benton Harbor provided that city will give him \$10,000 in cash as a bonus and the use of a building. The city still has 60, and will probably keep it. Marshall is lighted by eighty street

imps without a cent of cost to the tax payers. The city owns the plant and the revenue from private consumers pays the running expenses. There is even a cash surplus of \$3,000 on hand for a 1,200-light dynamo which will be put in this season. Reports received from points in south ern Michigan state that a new wheat pest has been discovered that bids fair to do great damage to the crop of 1897. It is a very small worm, which does its deadly work by boring holes in the roots of the plant. It is doing considerable damage to the wheat in many localities in northern Indiana and Illinois. Its appearance

is earlier than the chinch has or Hossian fly, and it does its destructive work roughly than either. At Jackson, Mrs. Francis Rockett was atally burned by the explosion and burn-ng of a can of gasoline Monday morning, dying seven hours later. She arose to pre pare breakfast. Soon screams were heard n the kitchen and Mr. Rockett rushing there, found his wife enveloped in flames. He rescued her, but not until the clothing had butned from her body. Mrs. Rockett was conscious until 9 o'clock and told how the accident happened. She had filled the tank on the stove and set the can down at her side. On igniting a match the can her side. exploded.

Two persons were suffocated and two others seriously burned Saturday in a building at Detroit occupied by E. H. Heidel's bakery. In the upper story lived the family of Nicholas Sinig, four members of which were surrounded by the flames. Of these Lena Sinig, aged 17, and Nicholas, aged 9, were badly burned in getting downstairs and out of the build ing. Mrs. Sinig escaped by a ladder with out injury. Lizzie Sinig, aged 20, and her brother Anthony, aged 5, were caught in a rear room, and before help arrived were suffocated.

In the heavy rains and disastrous floods which are visiting many sections of the country, the potato growers of Northern Michigan draw encouragement for a better price for potatoes the coming fall. The sandy loam of that section soon throws off superfluous moisture waile heavy cla oils continue wet and soggy for weeks and the knowing ones see in this fact a plant heavily and he prepared to supply at a good price, those sections which through unfavorable conditions, seem like ly to have a short potato crop next fall. Negotiations are closed by which th

Negotiations are closed by which the Consolidated Rail Joint Co. of Chicago becomes the owner of the mills of the Muskegon Iron and Steel Co., which have been closed since the panic first began. The mills were placed in the hands of a receiver and bought by Charles H. Hackley at receiver's sale. The Chamber of Commerce assists the purchasers by a bonus of \$10,000, conditioned on their containing 100 hands. The works will be put ploying 100 hands. The works will be on an order at once, as the purchasers are auxious to get to work. Their mill at Chi-cago. Heights will be closed soon as the new one starts up.

Attorney General Maynard has stated it as his opinion that the present Legislature should certainly pass the pending amendto the general tax law relative t tax titles. This amendment provides that a property holder shall, if a resident of the State, be given personal notice of the sale of his property and be given an opportunity after such notice to redeem it hy paying the taxes and costs. If the owne s a non-resident of the State, notice shall he given by publication. The present prac tice Mr. Maynard termed legalized bery, and said it should be abolished.

At Kalamazoo, Dr. F. C. Dorment of Chicago was arraigned in court on a charge of conspiracy to defraud John W. Jones in a \$45,000 land deal. Dorment claimed to be the manager of the Luella Day hospital, in Chicago, and represented that he wanted to buy about 180 acres of land from Jones for the purpose of estab-lishing a branch of the hospital. It is alleged he was to give Jones \$47,000 hecks and receive as change a draft-fo \$2,000. Jones' attorney stopped the dea just as it was about to be completed. The officers believe Dorment's drafts were for geries. Dorment claimed that P. O. Ar-mour and other rich Chicago men were interested in the Luella Day hospital. reward has been offered for F. J. Part-ridge or P. P. Maynard, also of Chicago, who, it is claimed, was Dorment's attor-

At Negaunce, fire destroyed the large warehouse of the Johnson estate, together with a chief partion of its contents, con-sisting of hay, feed, lime, bran, etc., enniling a loss of about \$4,000. Insurance

A consignment of fruit trees from an Eastern nursery to Otto Wile, a prominent Benton Harbor grower, were found seriously affected with San Jose scale, Several owners inspected the infected cause of the disaster sure to follow should this dread pest gain a foothold in the fruit belt. In St. Joseph lives Mrs. Helen Lewis

not prove it absolutely. She was former y a slave.
While F. Ledyard of Ovid was engaged in tearing down a barn he was struck of

in tearing down a parn he was struck on the head by a falling timber and fell to the ground, twenty-five feet below, frac-turing his skull and being otherwise in-jured. The wounds were immediately dressed and five pieces of bone were reand paid a fine of \$13.91. This prosecution was a result of the fatal accident rear his factory, when a Polish boy was dressed and five necess of hone were rekilled by a train. It is claimed the boy moved from the fracture. He did not reward that he was a pudov age. NATIONAL SOLONS.

REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

ment to the Country at Large.

forgan proposed an amendment giving

all public lands unoccupied by 1900 to the several States and territories. Mr. Haw ley declared this to be a startling proposi-tion, and Mr. Tillman sought to oppose it

by a series of questions addressed to Mi

Morgan. Some of the questions referred to the amendment as a proposition to "gobble" and "steal" the interests in public ands. Mr. Morgan in turn made sharp and sarcastic rejoinder and for a time.

of 124 to 52, approved the postponemen of committees until action by the Senate

on the tariff. A Senate resolution appro-printing \$50,000 for the congress of the universal postal union was adopted and Mr. Showalter, the Republican chosen at

a special election to represent the twenty fifth Pennsylvania district, was sworn in

The tariff bill was unexpectedly reported from committee to the Senate Tuesday

and the entire time of that body was taken up in listening to reading of the measure. Changes have been made in

nearly every schedule since it was passe

by the House. Consideration was post-

poned fourteen-days. The House wa poned fourteen unit of the session.

The Senate Wednesday by the vote of 43 to 26 refused to ratify the general aphicular treaty between the United

bitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain negotiated by

Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Paunce-fote. At the conclusion of the proceed-ings, all of which were in executive ses-sion, the Sciate refused to authorize the

publication of the details. The open ses

sion of the Senate was devoted to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was not completed up to the time of adjourn-ment.—Mr. Deboe of Kentucky took the

oath of office at the opening of the ses outh of omee at the opening of the session and was cordially greeted by his Republican associates. The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Elmer J. Miller, surveyor of customs at Columbus, Ohio; Thomas R.

Purnell, United States district judge for

the eastern district of North Carolina; William H. Meyer, Indian agent for the Southern Ute agency, Colorado, John B. Wright and John W. Ross, commission-

ers of the District of Columbia; John Me-Mullen of Maryland, to be an assistint

The Senate Thursday agreed to an

seals in Bering Sea. The sundry civi an aggregate of \$53,000,000. The House

ulists opposing, adopted a resolution providing that the House should meet only on Mondays and Thursdays of each week until otherwise ordered. It was an-

nounced to be the Republican policy to

wait on the Senate's action on the tariff bill. Mr. Bailey (Dem.) of Texas made a strong but unsuccessful fight to have the order medified so as to give early and

ull consideration to the bankruptcy bill

call up the bankruptcy bill and hold daily sessions on it after Gen. Henderson's return, but until then the rule should

QUEEN OLGA OF GREECE.

he Is the Most Popular Queen in All

Bur p.
Queen Olga of Greece is the most popular queen in all Europe. There is not a native of Hella who would not die for her.

Queen Olga is a Russian princess and was

an honorary admiral in the Russian fleet. Olga is the eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia and a niece of the late Czar Alexander II. She is

idea of a gueen in her appearance and

QUEEN OLGA.

hair, regular features and a beautiful neck

and shoulders. She goes about Athens unattended, even by a maid, and dresses

in the most simple fashion. On state oc-casions she costumes herself royally. Olga is a great scholar. She loves science and

the classics and can speak fluently in Rus-

ann: Italian, Greek, French, German and English. Lately she has mastered Al-banian also. Slie is interested in music and art, devotes much of her time to char-

ity and public education, and has founded

ne or two prosperous schools in Athens

JOE PATCHEN AT AUCTION.

Famous Pacer Goes to C. W. Marke

On a Bid of \$15,000.

Joe Patchen, the famous pacer, with a record of 2:03, was sold at anction for \$15,000 to C. W. Marks, a shee manufac-

turer, Tuesday morning in the Dexter Park horse exchange at the Chicago stock

Fark norse exchange at the Chicago stock yards. Nearly 5,000 horsemen and spec-tators packed the amphitheater and cheer-ed the rival bidders in their citoris to win the prize. When David McPent of Phila delphia, in charge of the Splan-Newgass

sale, finally, after twenty minutes of and

tioncering, knocked the horse down to Mi

yelled its approval for almost five min-

Marks for a sum fully \$9,000 greater tha that of any sale ever before effected in the stock yards district, the crowd lustily

The House then adjourned unti

The Republicans replied that they

Monday.

manner.

Detailed Proceedings of Senate and The voice of the rooter is now in full House-Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch-Questions of Mo

The Philadelphia has been ordered to Hawaii. Now, Honolulu, will you be quiet?—Now York Press. The Legislative Grind. During the consideration of the "free omestead" bill in the Senate Monday Mr

The Kansas Legislature adjourned without passing a law against appendictis.—Memphis Commercial Appeal. The "hat trimmings" case has been decided in Philadelphia, but it remains a casus belli in most Chicago families.—Ohi-

-Cincinnati Tribune.

cago Tribune. The bicycle is said to be closing the theaters in New York and it is making busi-

ness dull also in the cemeteries.-Chicago Tribune. One strong point in favor of the people

goodle and steal the interests in public line lands. Mr. Morgan in turn made z sharp and sarcastic rejoinder and for a time Senators and spectators were later ested in the animated cross fre. After Mr. Morgan had protested against the in who claim to have seen the airship is that it has not as yet appeared over Ken-tucky.—Cleveland Leader. Ladies who marry for titles ought to remember that as a title examiner nothing terruption as a breach of the privileges of the Senate the incident was closed by a statement from Mr. Tillman disclaiming

quite equals a well-regulated police de-partment.—San Francisco Examiner. any purpose of being discourteous to the Alabama Senator. The Morgan amend The time may come when the phone Antonna Senator. The Morgan amendment was virthdrawn. Early in the day Mr. Morgan endeavored to secure a vote on the Cuban resolution. It went over, however, at the request of Mr. Hule of Maine, in order that speeches in opposition may be made. The House, by a vote of 2011. graph and the magic lantern will be used extensively enough in the church to do away with choir wrangling.-Chicago

Disputch. It is a peculiar coincidence that the man "hates to see his name in the paper is always the one to draw attention fact that it is there.—New York Commer-

cial Advertiser. A Kentucky widow has just raffled off a distillery. Widow, raffle, distillery; how this combination must have appealed to he gallant and thirsty Kentuckian! Buf-

falo Express. A bill has been introduced in Iowa to compel every man over 2T to shave twice every seven days. It is evident that some arber has been elected to the Legislature

in that State.-Richmond Times The Supreme Court of Kentucky has decided that electricity is property. Peo-ple tempted to pick up a live wire that does not belong to them should take warn-ing.—Boston Globe.

Almost every day cases of wife-beating are reported, but the whipping post, which was re-established for the exclusive benefit of these brutes, is neglected .- Baltinore American.

Greek and Turk.

The Turkish soldiers can fight, even if they do wear bloomers.—Boston Globe. Greece already has done enough fighting in a week to last Cuba about ten years.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The valorous Greeks have not given up yet. They still have a chance of killing their king.—Detroit Free Press.

Osman Pasha will get to the front in time to annex all the glory without any of the danger.—Pittsburg News. Women are arming to fight the Turks and a long sigh of relief is going up throughout the Ottoman Empire.—Chi-

cago News Some of the Greeks are evidently deermined to get the better of something even if it's only their own government.

King George's way of ruling his turbulent people is apparently simply to sit back and let them have their own way.—Buffalo Express.

amendment to the sundry civil bill revoking the order of President Cleveland, made Feb. 22 last, establishing forest reservations aggregating 17,000,000 acres. Another amendment agreed to provides for a continuance of the investigation of the condition of the furnessels in Bering, Sec. The sundry civil-A remarkable feature of the recent Greek victories appears to be that the fol-lowing day the victors usually retreat.— Chicago Post. by a strict party vote, all the Republicans favoring and all the Democrats and Pop-If those Cuban correspondents will only stay away from Greece we can keep fairly

well informed on the progress of Eastern hostilities .- Chicago Journal. To Col. Ab Hamid and King George: Don't worry about food supplies. The United States has plenty of everything to sell.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Turkey says Greece started it, Greecesays Turkey started it, but from this side of the water it looks as if the powers dropped the fing for the fighting to begin.

Baltimore American.

If those European fighters should ever run short of ammunition they might ere-ate havoc by breaking a few chunks off their names and hurling them at the foe.

-Cleveland Leader. A cable dispatch from Macedonia says that "many of the Greek irregulars lie in hiding during the daytime." The correspondents seem to be lying by day and by

ight .- Chicago Times Herald. If the Greeks could perform the apparently impossible by giving the Turks a terrific lambasting, Old Glory should be run to the top of every flagstaff, just on general principles.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Political Potpourri.
The Ohio man continues to keep his front feet in the trough.-Boston Herald. The howl of a disappointed politician is about as effective as the challenge of a defeated prize fighter.-New York Jour-

If the Congressional Record ever starts sporting department John J. Ingalls is ne man to run it.—Cincinnati Commer-

How much better everybody would be if people would think more of their push and less of their pull.—Harrisburg Star-Iude-

nendent. The new Kentucky Senator has been doctor, lawyer and school teacher. That is a hard combination to beat, and it leads naturally into politics.-Baltimore Amer-

We infor from David B. Hill's remarks that later on it is his intention to organ-ize an expedition to rescue us from our over-governed—condition.—Washington

The majority of Americans sympathize with Greece just as heartily as does Senator Allen, but very few of them make uch a mighty noise about it.-Scranton

Now that Roger Q. Mills has said over his own signature that Senators talk too much, we may expect a series of long and excitable speeches in denial of the accusaion.-Cincinnati Commercial Tribune

Secretary Long is getting ready to sell a few of the old-style, out-of-date war vessels of the navy. Here is a good chance for some of the ten-acre South American republics that are getting ready for another revolution to supply themselves with craft.—Savannah News.

Grant's Memorial.
Chicago got the World's Fair, but it didn't have the Grant Monument Day.
Buffalo News.

Gen. Grant belonged to every State in the Union, and it was Grant week in all of them.—Boston Herald.

Sir Julian Pauncefote appeared in simple citizen dress while visiting New York. Once in a while eyen an Englishman likes to imagine himself a free born son of the republic.—New York Commercial Adver-

Mayor Strong of New York called the the American flag on Grant Memorial Day—the flag everywhere—Across many flag that snapped in the wind that day a grateful nation saw in sunburst radiance "Let us have peace."-Chicago Inter



ten feet long, three feet wide and twenty-five inches deep will hold 27.8

helled corn. A crib ten feet wide, ter

shelled corn and grain the same space

will hold one and four-fifths times as much grain as it will of ear corn. A

erth that will hold \$00 hughels of ear

grain 1,440 bushels.—Stockman and

Making the Soil Deeper.
Though the farmer may not want to plow deep for spring crops he always

likes to have soil as deep as possible

It is an advantage to topdress ever

though only poor soil is used to do it with. We have known the soil dug

from deep wells and spread over ad

joining land to greatly help the soil

after a year or two. This subsoil was

rich in imineral fertility, though of course it had little or no vegetable

matter. After it had been exposed to

good small grain crops, though manure

was needed when corn, potatoes or oth-

er hoed crops were planted on it.-Ex-

Dandelion Greens

Every housewife knows that dand

lion greens are excellent for the table,

and none the worse because they are

slightly tonic to the stomach and aid

the dandelion under good cultivation

state, and is therefore much more eas

ily gathered, cleaned and prepared for the table. It is considerably grown for

greens by market gardeners, who find

farmers planted the improved varieties

of dandelion they could find a good

market in nearby cities or villages

Washing Dirty Eggs.

and it is the air which

ery quickly injures the fluvor

thoroughly at once, and then use it be

Barbed Wire Rect.

The recl is made up of two cultivato

wheels, a 3x3 inch timber for an axle

HOMEMADE WIRE REEL.

handles, uprights, braces, etc., put to

sne-grained and of good quality

the shrewd breeder will reject an ani

accompanies a bad disposition. Star

ion of the body. By studying the pe-

culiarities of the hair of live stock

auch of the internal structure and of

the disposition of the animal may be

Unevenly Matched Teams.

saic law not to yoke the ox and the

ass together. This was not by any

means an arbitrary rule. It had sound reason behind it. The slow ox and the

coupled. Whenever teams travel un-

evenly there is constant jerking the

yoke from one side to the other, caus-

ing galls that soon require a long period of rest to heal. When the team

is matched so that it will pull true, it

A Foultry Table.

An ingenious statistician has draw

ap a table to show how many eggs the

various kinds of domestic fowls lay

er annum, and how many of the eggs

Geese, 4 to the pound: 30 per annum

Polish, 9 to the pound; 150 per an

Bantams, 16 to the pound: 100 per

Hamburgs, 9 to the pound; 200 per

Turkeys, 5 to the pound; 30 to 60 per

Leghorns, 9 to the pound: 200 per an

Plymouth Rocks, 8 to the pound; 150

Langshans, S to the pound; 150 per

Brahmas, 7 to the pound; 130 per an

Ducks, 5 to the pound; 30 to 60 p

An Old Synagogue.

the south coast of Crimen, is a synagogue which dates back 1,300 years

Almost destroyed during the Tartar conquest, it was restored in 1788 by Catherine. There are seventy fami-

lies in the place, and as there is only room for fifty worshipers in the syna-

At the foot of Mount Mithridates, on

ro to the pound:

inhum.

animal in the team being injured.

It was an old command of the Mo-

learned.

crank.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Coarse, stiff bair is invariably

fore it has time to deteriorate.

at all times that sustains life in the

along with other produce.

a fairly profitable crop. Probably if

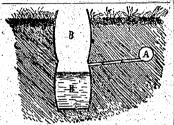
grows much larger than in its

change.

A convenient and cheap waterin place for stock in pastures, away from the barn, through which tile drains be made for a considerable part and often the whole season in the following manner: Three or four feet from the main drain dig a hole deep enough so that two barrels may be placed one on top of the other, the top of the lower one coming about levei with the bottom of the main tile; this position for the lower barrel will bring the upper one usually a few inches above the top of the ground.

Connect the main tile to lower barre

with a few lateral tile of small size laid on slight incline and passing through the side of the barrel. Through these side tile the water will run from the main drain and keep the lower bar el nearly full of water at all times main drain. Remove the bottom-of top

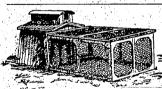


THE TILE WELL.

barrel before putting in position. Betas stock will destroy them more or less; kerosene barrels well burned out are excellent. A pump may be used in this well or the water easily dipped nole. This arrangement prevents any refuse matter getting into the main drain, and if the well is covered nongcan get into it.—Farm and Fireside.

All About Bee Hives. the first place, it is well known that the common or black bees do not increase to such an extent under the same conditions as do the Italian bees honey season has also much to do with it. During a scarcity of honey bees will not increase so rapidly as if the honey flow was heavy. Also, the size of the hive has much to do with the control of swarming. If abundance of room is given black bees for storage, they will seldom swarm at all, even in the best of honey seasons. Plenty of storage room has much to do in controlling the swarming of Italian bees, but they are more liable to swarm than blacks. It is very important to have beenives just the right even if they are made old box fashion. A very large hive will never produce good results any way you take sether as shown in the illustration. It. Hives should be made sectional. One person guides the reel by holding and if at any time more room is needed section. The required size, as given in our standard works, about 2,000 cubic inches.-Kansas

Pretty Brooding Coop. F. L. Landon, of Williamsport, Pa., the enthusiastic fancier believes that nothing is too good for his chickens. The illustration shown



BROODING COOP.

most palatial affair for an old hen and her brood. It is handsomely made and painted in the highest style of the art. provided with ventilating blinds and ground glass windows. While it is quicker ass could not nufl true, and doubtful if the chicks so reared are neither could do its best when thus any better than those who spend their chickenhood in a dry-goods box, Mr. Landon has, at least, the satisfaction of knowing that his chicks are well protected and comfortably housed in the prettiest brooding coop to be found.

Varying Quality of Grass. ries greatly in quality, according to ser son and the character of the soil, land produces the most nutritious grasses, though it is not best to be made rich with unfermented stable manure, which gives an objectionable manures of any kind make the grass not only more nutritious, but also more healthful. So also does underdraining and subsoiling, probably because each of these enable the grasses to reach mineral fertilizers in the subsoil that before were saturated with stagnant water and therefore unavailable

Tomatoes Grown by the Acre. Many farmers now find the tomato fairly profitable crop. They require moderately fertile land, but not so rich as the vines find in ordinary garden Very rich land makes to much foliage and delays ripening of the fruit. It is not expected, however that field tomatoes shall be earliest in market. More often their best sale comes late in the season, when there is domand even for the unripe fruit to b made into pickles with other vegetable products of the garden.

Capacity of Bins and Wagons, Every boy around the farm of suita ble age should be taught how to figure out the number of bushels of wheat and oats in the bin and how much the wagon box will hold. A wagon box gogne it is to be enlarged. GROVER'S COMPLAINT

HIS SOOLD AT THE REPUBLI CANS IS IN BAD TASTE.

Empty Talk of the "Great America Failure"-Review of His Own Course in Neglecting Party Pleages-Eight

Cleveland's Tale of Woc. Special Washington correspondence: No event of the past few days has reated more comment in the political world than the attack of ex-President feet high and sixteen feet long will hold 711 bushels of ear corn. Of ear corn one bushel is contained in two Cleveland upon the Republican party for the promptness with which it has taken up the chief pledges of its plat metallism, and proceeded with legis

lation upon them. This attack, in which he describes the party as "returning in hot haste" to its principles of protection to American industries, has suggested a review of Mr. Cleveland's own history and that of his party in this same line. The recollection of the vents which transpired between his inauguration as President, March 1893, and the enactment, eighteen months later, of the low tariff act to which his party was equally pledged would seem to have suggested silence rather than criticism regarding party activity in carrying out pledges.

It was more than seven months from his inauguration as President in 1893 before his Congress met to conside any of the propositions to which his party was pledged and within a few days of eighteen months before the leading promise of its platform was ful filled in the enactment of a new tariff law. The business uncertainties, the long months of suspense in which manufacturers and dealers of all classe were unable to proceed intelligently with business enterprises, and the stop page of business and loss of employ ment consequent thereon, make eighteen months of masterly inactiv ity in which President Cleveland and his party neglected to fulfill with "hot haste" their promises of legislation. the most disastrous in the history of the business of the country. A brief review of these eighteen months of de-lay in-legislation by his party may indicate whether the Republicans of to day ought to be deterred by his com plaint of their "hot haste" in carrying

out their promises. The latest number of the statistica Unless the washing of eggs is done about as soon as they are solled it can of commercial and business concerns in the United States in the first year of do no good. The shell of the egg is President Cleveland's administration (1893) to be 15,242, with total liabiligerm during the three weeks of incu-bation. A few hours of exposure to ties amounting to \$346,749,889. This covers only about one-half of the period between the inauguration of Pres air that has filtered through a shell soiled with filth will addle the egg and ident Cleveland and the enactment of he legislation which his party prom make it worthless for incubation. It lsed. The record of 1893, however, is the most disastrous the country has Therefore the best thing to de with an egg that is soiled is to wash it ever experienced, the number of failures being 50 per cent. greater than in the panic of 1878 and the losses also 50 per cent. greater. In addition to these failures no less than 613 bank failed during that year. This great number of failures threw out of employment such large numbers of per ons and reduced wages in so many cases as to cause an unusual number of strikes and lockouts, resulting in great losses of wages of workingmen nd losses to employers. Over 250,000 employes were involved in the strikes occurring between March 4, 1893, and August 28, 1894, the date of the enactment of the Wilson law. The loss in wages to the persons thrown out of employment by the strikes and lock-outs in those eighteen months, as shown by the report of the United One person guides the reel by holding the handles while another turns the States Commissioner of Labor, is over \$45,000,000, while the business loss to employers aggregated about half that Judging a Pig by Its Hair.

As an indication of the quality of s sum. Reports of the Interstate Commerce covering this period also afford interesting comment upon the effect of pig, the hair is made of much value to the business troubles which existed the breeder or feeder. Fine, silky hair is an indication that the flesh will be during the pendency of the promised legislation during the year 1893. Many of the most important railroads of the country were placed in the hands of on an animal slow to fatten and with The mileage of thirty rail coarse flesh. The shrewd feeder and roads so treated in the first half of the period between President Clevland's mal with coarse hair; such hair usually inauguration and the completion of the legislation promised in his platform ing hair indicates an unhealthy condi-

> enth of all the railroad lines of the United States. Their indebtedness was \$1,212,217,033. The following record of prominent events-during the eighteen months in which President Cleveland and his party held the country in suspense prior to the enactment of the legislation promised by them will indicate to some extent whether he was justified in complaining of the "hot haste" with which the Republican party is carrying ou its own pledges on this occasion. March, 1893. General strike began among the clothing cutters in New York

> April, 1893. Strike of 4,000 workers or fair grounds at Chicago.
>
> May, 1893. Strike of 20,000 coal min Western banks following the failure of the Columbia National Bank at Chicago.

June, 1893. Runs on savings banks is

strike of employes on Toledo and Ann An

Chicago and failures of numerous banks in various parts of the country. July, 1803. Announcement of suspen-sion of work in 300 silver mines in the United States; numerous bank failures our bank failures in Denver; runs on oth r financial institutions; numerous bus ness failures; many bank failures in the West and all other sections of the coun

August, 1893. Failure of numerous August, 1893. Failure of numerous commission houses in Chicago; failure of Madison Square Bank in New York; riots in New York and encounters between anarchists and socialists only prevented by police; close of long and unsuccessful oal miners' strike in Kansas. September, 1893. Strike of "Big Four

employes.
October, 1893. Troops called out in Alabama to suppress riots of railroad November, 1893. Riots in Pennsylvania

nining region.

January, 1804. Strike of many thousand the New Jersey against reand potters in New Jerses against re-duction of wages; Secretary Carusle of-fers a \$50,000,000 loan for public subscription: striking miners in Pennsylvania de stroy property at Brantville and else

February, 1894. Sale of \$50,000,000 o bonds by Secretary Carlisle; many large silk factories in New York close on ac ount of strike; all the mines of the Mas sillon district closed by strikes; riotous assemblages of unemployed workmen in Boston dispersed by police.

March, 1894. General strike among the silk weavers at Paterson, N. J.; West Virginia striking miners burn railroad bridges; rlots at Paterson, N. J.; among the striking silk weavers; United States troops called upon to quell a riot at Deneve; State troops ordered to Cripple Creek for the suppression of mining troubles; Coxey's organization marches towards Coxey's organization marches toward

April, 1894. Mob of strikers in Eas Liverpool become riotous: 5,000 plumbers and 5,000 coke workers in Pennsylvania go on a strike; Government of South Car-olina declares martial law in all cities of the State; six men killed and one fatally wounded in the riots of the coke region of Pennsylvania; eight thousand united mine workers order a strike; genera strike of employes of Great Northern Rail road; 150,000 miners cease work in Penn

May, 1894. Further bloodshed in the coke region of Pennsylvania.

June, 1894. Maryland militia ordered out to suppress striking miners; also Stat out to suppress striking miners; also State troops ordered out to the scene of strikes of Ohio; similar action in Montana; coke strikes, with killed and wounded in Penn-sylvania; destruction of railroad property in Ohio and in Alabama by rioters; strik-ers arrested for stealing a train in Illihols; industrial army captures a train in Wisconsin; strikes of miners in Michigan Wisconsin; strikes of miners in variengin, coal mines; Pennsylvania troops ordered out to suppress riots; strike of Pullman employes affecting 50,000 workingmen. July, 1894. Trains burned by strikers

cago; freight trains wrecked by strikers at Indianapolis.

August, 1894. Woolen mill employee August, 1894. Wobien mill employees strike in Utica, N. Y., employes of forty: mills, strike at Fall River,
August 28, 1894. The tariff bill becomes a law without the President's signature,
A. B. CARSON.

in Chicago and numbers of lives lost in

the consequent following events; strike of 15,000 members of allied trades in Chi-

A Condition that Confronts. WILSON BILL DEFICIT. FOR 31 MONTHS. 295.250

No Free Wood Pulp. Canadian manufacturers vood pulp, represented by a "Com-Morris, the business manager of a New York free trade newspaper, have been active in trying to secure free trade for this product of Canadian mills. This committee has just sent out a circular to publishers throughout the country urging them to write to members of Congress, and especially to members of the United States Senate, advocating free trade in wood pulp, which is used in the manufacture of paper. After admitting "that the entire revenue received from the Government last year was \$105,282; and, therefore, that "no serious question of national econthreatening deficits can be urged in opposition to free pulp," the committee then attempts to show the great importance of this proposition in favor of popular education through newspapers. It is admitted in this circular that the proposed duty of \$1.66 per ton is practically equal to the present duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem but the ad valorem duty gives the importer a chance for undervaluation and the free-trader is always in search of an opportunity for fraud of

kind either by importations or by fraud upon American industry.

The appeal of the "Committee on Free Pulp" will not prevail, and the protection granted by the Dingley bill. as referred to above, will be imposed

in the tariff of 1897. Mr. Cleveland Is Heard From. Ex-President Cleveland is a good one to talk about "protecting the fair fame of our nation against shame and scandal." This is the expression of the opening sentence of his New York speech, at which he and a handful of his followers made an attack upon the Republican party for carrying out the orinciples laid down in its platform. If Mr. Cleveland had recounted the scandals of his own administration. he sugar-trust scandal, the bond scan dal, the Chicago Lake Front scandal. the foreign policy scandal, and nun bers of others which might be mentioned, his speech would have been a good deal longer and much more interesting Ag it was he devoted it to alms. ing the Republican party because it is giving its first attention to carrying out the pledges of its platform, a tective tariff, an effort for international bimetallism, and the full mainenance of the present safe standard of our currency.

Wilson on the Wool Schedule. For a man who is not the author of the tariff law of 1894 Mr. Wilson is unecessarily disturbed over the radical departure from its policy as embodied in the wool schedule of the Dingley bill. It is true that Mr. Wilson generally enjoys the distinction of having constructed the worst tariff bill in the history of our Government, but this is not entirely fair to Mr. Wilson, for no one can predict with absolute and unerring certainty just what would have een the result if Mr. Wilson's tariff bill had been adopted as he framed it. No one can accurately calculate just how many years it would have taken to recover from the panic if Mr. Wilson's bill had become a law without the 403 amendments which the Senate under the advice of Jones and Gorman tacked onto it.-Chicago Times-Herald

Cleveland's Combinations. As the doctrine of free trade fests on, phrases, so the messages and words calculated to catch the public ence in our ward.

ear, and a lot of hypocritical cam every one but the writer, and a mass of skillfully woven sophistries in plac of facts or sound arguments. basis on which the policy of protection rests is facts, and so President McKin lev's message set forth racts and fig ires, instead of meandering around Robin Hood's barn in a tangle of soph stries. It was sensible, direct, bus ness-like and to the point. The people may well be thankful that the days of Cleveland, free trade and platitudes are gone, and that there have come the lays of McKinley, protection and plen

Cleveland's "Unfortunate Condition." In his message concerning the veto ing of the immigration bill, ex-Presi dent Cleveland said: "An unfortunate condition is certainly presented when employed." We are glad that Mr. Cleveland has a realizing sense of the nisfortune of unemployed labor, It a new thing for him to think anything about labor or its needs. While the feeling lasts, we hope he will meditate on what has caused this "unfortunate condition." All who were "willig to labor" in 1801 and 1892 were employed. It was only when Mr. Cleve-land was elected to the Presidency, and the country looked forward to the adoption of his labor-destroying policy of free-trade, that any who were willing to work could not find employment. This may not be pleasant thinking for Mr. Cleveland, but it is the truth. If Mr. Cleveland is sincerely troubled by this "unfortunate condi-tion" for which he is responsible, he may take comfort. The end of that condition is near. It was to end it that the voters elected Major McKinley, the great exponent of a protective tariff, to be their President.

A Boon to Labor.

The requirements of American forsign commerce compel the annual contruction of about half a million tons of ships. Practically speaking, none of this is now constructed in the United States. Roughly speaking, about fifty millions of dollars would be spent in the shippards of the United States, if the needed half million tons of vessels vere annually constructed here. This would create a demand for about a ouple of million tons of iron ore, and a corresponding amount of coal and coke and lime. It would give our relling mills, our forges and our foundries a vast amount of new work; our lumber nills would find a large demand for materials for ship construction and quipment; the manufacturing establishments would be busied in making the multitude of articles needed to equip and maintain ships. The farmwould be called upon to supply lies whose fathers, husbands and sons vould find new employment in all the rariety of industries that are called ipon to supply the materials and articles which enter into ship construc ion,-"Senboard"

Political Treachery.
It appears that the Reform Club of New York, a noted repository of Cleve landism, has undertaken a tariff cru sade in the Republican press, designed to prevent the adoption of the Dingley bill, or of any bill based on the protect tive principle. The Reform Club will circulate arguments against protection or advise that the matter it sends out shall appear in the various newspapers of the country.

If the newspapers that as Republi cans have always preached protection and as protectionists in 1896 elected their President, can be seduced from their party's tariff principle into adopt ing the policy which Prof. Wilson and his mugwump allies deceitfully be trayed when they passed the Wilson bill, then the Reform Club's boson will swell with pride. Has the Reform Club become so hab

tuated to political treachery of this sort that it must have it every time?-New Yörk Sun.

Our Need for Ships. During the first year under the Mc Kinley bill our foreign trade, both in exports and in imports, was greater than it has ever been in our history be-fore or since. The fact alone is evito the shipping interest, as well as to all others, by a protective tariff; and it is much more emphatic evidence of our peed of a great merchant marine of course, no demand for American But with a return to the protective system under President Mc-Kinley, and the consequent reopening of our factories and revival of our industries, the need for an increased nerchant marine will be again felt, and with that returning need measures nust be taken to so encourage our ship ping interests that the need will be sat

Riceds of Free Woot.
Fourteen vessels laden with free wool salled into the Boston harbor in one day last week. It is evident that a year's supply of foreign wool has been brought into the country before the new tariff act can possibly be put upon the statute books, even with a coninuance of the rapid work which Congress has made thus far in its consideration. Yet there are people who are wondering why prosperity has not come already. With hundreds of mili-ions of dollars going abroad for foreign production instead of into the ands of our people, it is unreasonable to expect any result of the late election the legislation required of new Congress can be enacted.

Connek Hen Is Sick. At the prospect of a return to the policy of protection for American eggs, he Canadian hen which has been cratching up our markets for nearly



three years, feels somewhat sick. The idea of being penned up in its own ex-President Cleveland Canadian yard is not pleasing after contained glittering combinations of the foreign hea's Free Trade indulg

SHE STROVE TO PLEASE

fer Inconsistent Husband Refused Be Entisfied. "What's this?" he exclaimed, as he canned the bill. "Who ordered all

these dry goods and notions?"
"I did, dear," his wife replied.
"Hadn't you clothes enough?" "Certainly not. You had asked me to go driving with you this afternoon, and

I did not desire to be a sight." It was all said without any great as perity, but with that unhesitating frankness which shows that the honey

moon had been over for many years. "Well," he commenced, "It seems to me that the women of the present day exert themselves with more industry ful. As they get themselves up now they are simply outlandish."
"Is that intended as a personal re-

mark?" "Not at all. You are only one of the many. You are not to be expected to step forth and defy these absurd fasi ions, praiseworthy as such a course

would be. You are not the stuff of which martyrs are made. 'I don't blame you for yielding to the inevitable. I for the sweet simplicity of days gone

by."
"Perhaps I do not seem as attractive to you now, because I have grown

"It isn't that," he protested. "You are more sensible and companionable than ever. But I say, without desiring to hurt your feelings, that you don't dress with the taste that you showed dress with the taste that you show twenty years ago, when we were mar-

ried." "I—I do my best."

"Of course you do. As I said before you can't help it."

"But I am anxious to please you." "Well, you can please me by being eady early. If we can avoid being ate, as usual, I'll not have a word to say. We're always late wherever we go, and I won't have a word to say about how you're dressed, provided only that it's done in a hurry.

That afternoon he sat down in the library to wait until his wife had comoleted her attire. He lifted his gaz from the paper in response to her in miry, "How do I look dear?"

He sprung to his feet and vainly struggled for words. She wore a very small hat, a large chignon and strang ly proportioned masses of millinery for which his vocabulary could find polite phrase. A diminutive parasol completed the absurdity. "Arabella," he exclaimed, in a dazed

manner, "we're just going driving, you know! It isn't any masquerade." "Don't you like it?" she queried in tone of astonishment.
"Like it!"

"I expected you to say I was pretty,

"Arabella, I'm fond of you, but can't lie. You aren't any prettier than a cross-eyed pelican. Whatever pos sessed you to do anything like that? It was simply to please you, dear.'

To please me! "Yes. It's the way I dressed twenty ears ago, when we were married." Philadelphia Item.

DEATH OF MRS. TILTON.

hose Husband Prosecuted the Great Preacher Henry Ward Beecher. Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, Wife Theodore R. Tilton, who prosecuted the reat preacher, Henry Ward Beecher on the charge of having alienated his wife's affections, died recently in Brooklyn. Mrs. Tilton was 62 years old and was the mother of several chil Mrs. Tilton was stricken blind, but bout a year ago underwent an opera tion and recovered her sight.

The Beecher-Tilton trial, which was begun in January, 1875, was one of the most sensational in the history of this country. The reputation and charac ter of the foremost preacher of the land vere placed in the balance, and while the proceedings lasted the details

They were worshipers in his church. Later Mr. Tilton became associated with Mr. Beecher in the editing of a order it reported out and placed on the

In his bill of particulars Mr. Tilton declared that his wife and Mr. Beecher had made a confession of guilt to him. To all the accusations of the plaintiff

Mr. Beecher answered with a sharp denial. Mr. Tilton sued to recover \$100,000. The jury was unable to agree upon a verdict, and was discharged. In 1878 Mrs. Tilton was excommuni



MRS. ELIZABETH R. TILTON. From a photograph taken in 1874.

husband was forced out of the church it the time of the trial. The confession which Mrs. Tilton was alleged to have her. After the trial Mr. Tilton went to aris, where he is now living.

The Old Brute "I just hate that old Mr. Browne.

mid the Newest Girl. "Really?" Really. We girls are going in for

hunting, you know, and when I told him how I had killed a dozen birds he only said, 'Oh, that wasn't so bad, but I've got a dog that killed thirty rats in thirty minutes.' Hateful old fogy!" Cincinnati Enquirer.

Little Elsie (looking at the giraffe at the Zoo)--Oh, mamma! They have made that poor thing stand in the sun haven't they?

At the Zoo.

Mamma-Why do you say that, my Little Elsie-Look at all his freckles

-Philadelphia Times.

MICHIGAN SOLONS.

In House committee of the whole Mon-day night Colvin objected to paying path-masters \$2 a day. The amount was made \$1.50-a-day. Air-mendment by Molster was adopted providing that the pathmas-\$1.50-a-day. Arramendment by moister was adopted providing that the pathmasters work only eight hours a day, and Colvin moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, which was done. A bill of Representative Zimmerman's is calculated to knock out a snap in fishing in Luke St. Clair. The law passed in 1895 provides that no pound net fishing may be done in any of the waters connecting Lake Huron and Erie, but one little spot is excepted. This is the part of Lake St. Clair lying between a line drawn across said lake easterly two miles north of Windmill point lighthouse and a line drawn easterly across the lake from the mouth of Milk river. This spot was controlled by one fisherman who thus had a monopoly of the business in Lake St. Clair. Zimmerman's bill knocks it out. No business was transacted in the Senate because of tidings of the great loss suffered by Senator Colman in the death of his only child, a son 12 years old. only child, a son 12 years old.

Two years ago, when the Legislature evised the laws for canvassing votes cast at general elections, it inadvertently omitted any provision whatever for canyass-ing the vote cast for presidential electors. The few Republican leaders who knew of this omission were in a state of terror un-til Congress had finally canvassed the electoral vote and declared McKinley, elected, there being no authority for can-vassing the vote of this State for presivassing the vote of this State in Presidential electors under the old law, as was done. Tuesday the House passed a bill to remedy this error. Bills providing for an increase in the number of pure food inspectors and for an exchange of the pro-Inspectors and for an exchange of the Products between State institutions, were passed by the House. The Senate passed a bill permitting building and loan associations to sell propaid and dividend bearing stock. Both houses partially considered bills providing for a commission to select a uniform system of text books.

The Senate Railroad Committee Wednesses

The Senate Railroad Committee Wea-nesday recommended a bill which provides for an increase of nearly \$200,000 annu-ally in the specific tax paid by railroad companies. The companies now pay 2 per cent on the first \$2,000 of the gross earnings of the roads per mile, 2½ per cent on the second \$2,000, 3 per cent on the third \$2,000, 3½ per cent on the fourth \$2,000 and 4 per cent on all over \$8,000. The bill provides for an increase of 1 per cent in all classes except the first and last, which are increased one-half of 1 percent. Gov. Pingree sent the following appointments to the Senate and they were confirmed: Chas. R. Miller of Adriance of the confirmed of the confir an, member board of managers of Mack-inaw Island Park; A. B. Darragh of St. Louis, member of board of trustees of Michigan asylum for dangerous and criminal insane at Ionia; Edward H. Doyle of Wyandotte and Otto F. Schmidt of Detroit, jury commissioners for Wayne Friday Chairman Baker of the silver

Democratic State committee and Chairman Dodge of the campaign committee sent a long communication to the Legislature. The claim mentioned was emphature. The claim mentioned was emphasized and the present ballot law called a "contrivance to prevent the free expression of the popular will." They demanded a change in the law, threatening if it were not made to contest the election of every Republican elected to Congress at the next general election in this State. The communication was sent to a committee. The Legislature not having passed any of the railroad taxation bills recommended in his inaugural message, Gov. Pingree sent a special message four col-Pingree sent a special message four colimns long on this subject to the Legislature. The document was replete with statistics of this and other States, tend-ing to show that Michigan roads are neithing to show that Allenigan routs are neither er bearing their proper share of taxation nor paying anything like the revenue derived by other States from this source. He again recommended that the present specific tax system be abolished, and that the property of railroad companies be taxed locally. Shortly after the message was read the Scotte by a payinous yet. was read the Senate by a unanimous vote passed the Merriam bill increasing the passed the Merriam bill increasing the specific tax of railroad companies about 1 per cent on a level, making an annual increase of \$200,000 in the total tax. Both houses have agreed to adjourn May 31. In the Senate Friday the Bell telephone

committee lost the first akirmish over the Billings bill, which cuts the average rates squarely in two. The latter measure was introduced at the instigation of the independent companies, fixes a maximum rate of \$45 for business and \$30 for residence the proceedings lasted the details aroused the interest of the Christian tworld, for Mr. Beecher was well known in Europe at the time of the scandal.

Theodore Tilton, the plaintin, had been a friend of Henry Ward Beecher for years. The great clergyman had united him and his wife in marriage.

They were worshipers in his church. troducer succeeded in having the House general order forthwise. The contest as quite spirited. This is not all the inde-pendent companies desire. They have a bill providing that if a cut is made to a nominal rental for the purpose of crushing competition such minimum rate shall prevail in all cities of like population

Ancient Dentistry.

That dental operations. were unknown among the ancients has already been claimed by scientific writers, yet Dentist A. C. St. Amand, of 40th and Pine streets, says the Philadelphia Record, claims to have positive proof that such a claim is unfounded. Dr. Harry has been in Egypt for several months. where he has been traveling in the interest of a historical society. Knowing of his friend's interest in anything per taining to dentistry, Dr. Jeffries been on the lookout for curios in that line and has at last secured a novelone, which was forwarded with a let-ter, of which the following is an extract: "Myself and two companions opened tombs that had been discovered near a village called Delur. The num-mies found within were in fine condi-tion, and, thinking I might find something of interest to you. I examined the teeth of one that had been unwrapped. Close scruting showed me four teeth that were filled with some substance hard as iron. However, I send one of the teeth so you may judge for yourself. If you find what it is, let me know as I am anxious to know what kind of fillings were used 3,000 years ago." All attempts made by Dr. St. Amand to drill the tooth were futile, and, al-though exhaustive tests were made, nothing was found that would act or the old filling. Not Fitted for the Work.

who had never been out of London in his life, received an invitation from an acquaintance in the country, asking him to have a run over to his place for a few days and give him a lift at gathering mushrooms. This is the reply he

"Dear Jack: I'm very glad to bear as how you and the missus is all right. but I can't come over to see you, becos' I'm atmid I would be no use at gathering mushrooms, for you know very well I can't climb."-Up to Date.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS There is no more appropriate place

for an ex-President to cat crow, than at Buzzard's Bay.

The silverites in the Senate would like to defeat the Dingley bill, he cause prosperity which would follow its enactment, would prove fatal to their hopes.

The Courier-Journal says the trouble with the Democratic party is that it never has any policy. Yes, it has; its policy is to get the offices and and then commit a series of blunders.

Mr. Bryan, a rejected statesman, hastens to take issue with Mr. Cleveland, a condemned one. The country hasn't sufficient interest in either to care for the outcome.-Kansas City Journal.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Buffalo, in August, and the city is already preparing to welcome the old veterans, and other guests with generous hospitality.

It is said that the Russian government has asked the Illinois Steel Company to bid on 8,000 tons of steel more than you claim for it. It is a armor plate. This is the first of a speedy cure for all throat and lung swarm of orders which the war will bring to American manufacturers. Exchange.

The Populists and free silver advocates are losing their grip in the South. Bills prohibiting the making of gold contracts, which have been introduced in the legislatures of several states in the past few months, have been in every case rejected.

000, and finds she has on hand twice as many applicants as those now receiving pensions.

Now that a bill has been passed designating the apple blossom as the State flower of Michigan, it should name apple-jack as the official State beverage, and the commonwealth would be saved for another two years. -Atlanta Tribune.

the country that Secretary Sherman's number of surprises, but they know be very recent. His book showed Platt, of Connecticut, who compose that he had a very accurate memory, the sub committee, which drafted and his speeches in the Schate prior the amendments, had good reasons to his leaving it did not evince any for every amendment they added, sign of forgetfulness.

It is lucky for the Democrats that the House of Representatives only will have been thoroughly digested. meets every three days now. The The bill was not accompanied by a Bailey and Bryan factions get wider report, but both majority and minorapart, and develop greater bitterness ity will make one later. Senator at every session, and if the meetings Allison says the addition of 44 cents of the House were held daily, there a parrel in the tax on beer and the would soon be no living with them.

crimination in their tariff in favor of Great Britain, and against us. What that will take the place of what will clear up land and do other work on year. While speculative business in liquid wonder of the world from the we sell to Cauada is of only significant importance, but our markets are more profitable to Canada than any other she has. She should be shut from them if such is to be her policy.

It is said that something like \$600,-000,000 of the Turkish debt is held in France, and that the market value of French investments in the Ottoman Empire is about \$300,000,-000, With \$900,000,000 at stake the complaisance of France in Russia's under his supervision, following control of Turkey is easily explained.-Exchange.

decisions of the Supreme Court rel- that previously have been attainable ative to tax titles have had on de- only by going abroad. A charmingly linquent property owners may be illustrated paper on "New York's gained from the fact that the balance Newest Art School," in Demorest's in the State Treasury, May 1st, was Magazine for April is of special in-\$622,000, as against 18,000 on the terest to all art students, and will be same date last year. The corres- read with pleasure by all. Every one pondence of the Auditor General's who will cut out this notice and foroffice this year has already exceeded ward it, with 10 cents, to the address that of all of last year, the increase below, will receive a sample copy of being due to a desire of the delinquents to pay up, and save their prop- pattern order which entitles the city. Auditor General Dix says if holder to any pattern illustrated in the legislature will simply leave the any number of the magazine pubpresent tax law alone, permitting the lished during the last twelve months several hills providing for clearance at the uniform price of four cents sales, etc., to die, the state will be each. Between thirty and forty patthe gainer by fully \$1,500,000 within terns are usually illustrated in one the next year. There are syndicates number, thus affording an almost ready to buy the entire lists of de-unlimited variety to select from. linquent lands in whole counties, Demorest's is published for \$2,00 a taking the good with the bad, as year, by the Demorest Publishing soon as it is known that the present Company, 110 Fifth Avenue, New law will not be amended. TYork.

Since Speaker Reed sat upon Jerry Simpson the other day, the latter's mouth seems to be laid up for repairs.

In all the news from Japan about. the adoption of the gold standard, there is not a word to indicate any complaint on the part of the people. The Japs, who were pointed to by the silver people during the late campaign as the shrewdest business people of the world, are now adopting the gold standard without a murmur apparently from anybody. Probably there are no silver mine owners or popocrats in Japan.

It Grows.

As a cure for constipation and in-digestion Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin grows rapidly in favor where introduced. Children love its taste, for it is so pleasant. Trial size 10c. Regular size 50c and \$1,00. L. Four-

People who are complaining that the business conditions of 1892 have not yet resumed, should remember that a tariff bill can not be framed and passed in a minute, or even in a month. It was eighteen months after Grover Cleveland became Pres. ident before the Wilson tariff bill was a law, but there is good reason to believe, that the Dingly bill will become a law in less than eighteen weeks after the inauguration of William McKinley, and less than half that time has not yet passed.—Ex.

A Kansas Minister.

Rev. L. S. Coulton, of Circleville. Ks., says: "Dr. Warner:—Your White Wine of Tar Syrup has been in my family, and found to be all and even

was issued from the office of the Sec- and nerve medicine. For sale at retary of State, May 6th. The report Fournier's Drug Store. says: April was a cool wet month. The last week of the month the rainfall was excessive, almost drowning out wheat on low, flat and undrained fields. The eastern portion of the central section seems to have suffered most. The reports were made on Saturday, May 1st, before the rains The State of Georgia undertook had ceased. The average condition the task of pensioning disabled con- of wheat is as follows: Southern sego Lake. The Waters riders have of a gain. The best days work the federate soldiers, and finds it a heavy counties. 85; central, 74; northern, built a path north, and when a mile American people ever did since the the bill is not likely to reach the task. She has already spent \$500,- 87, and state 82 per cent, comparison and a half link is finished, they will war, was that which they performed being with vitality and growth of have a nice path eleven miles long. average years. The average for the lower than one year ago.

amended Dingley tariff bill, which was reported to the Senate by the Figance Committee this week, than There are rumors floating around to criticise it. The bill contains a memory is failing. The trouble must that Squators Aldrich, Allison and and that all three are strong protectionists. The bill will be taken up for debate on the 18th of this month, and by that time the amendments were intended to supply revenue, be lost by reason of advance importations."

An Artistic Fact.

That there have for years been good art schools in New York everyone will admit; but the "art atmosphere," which seem an indispensable requisite for the making of a successful artist, has heretofore been sadly lacking. This season, however, the eminent artist, Wm. M. Chase has come exactly the methods of the famous Academie Julien of Paris, afford opportunities and encouragement to An idea of the effect the recent art students, both women and men, Demorest's Magazine, containing a

Additional Local Matter.

Rev. J. M. Warren, of Lewiston was a pleasant caller in town, Tues

Do not fail to attend the musical entertainment at the M. E. Church next Wednesday evening, the 19th Admission only 10 cents.

George Comer has closed out his Meat Market, and will retire from the business. Poor sales and poorer collections are the reasons given for

If you are looking for bargains be sure and see the bargain-table at the store of S. S. Claggett. It is filled with shoes, reduced from \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$2,00 to \$1.50.

The Ladies of the Catholic Society will serve supper at the W. R. C. hall, Thursday evening, May 20th. Supper 25c, children 15 cents. Every

For a short time you can get a beautiful Chamber Set, free of charge, at the store of Salling. Hanson & Co.

FOR SALE-John A. Love, on section 28, in Center Plains township, has a large, heavy team of work horses for sale, cheap, or exchange for a lighter team.

The Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co's planing mill is crowded with work. They are at present running a quarter of a day extra daily .- Lewiston Journal.

Sheriff Chalker took an insane man to the asylum at Traverse City, last Friday. Mrs. Chalker accompanied him to Walton Junction and made a visit with her sister. They returned

Wright's Compound Celery The Michigan crop report for May Nervine has no equal as a blood

> Bicycles have increased so fast at Gaylord, and wheelmen are so numerous, that the village council was obliged to pass an ordinance forbidding bicyclists to use the side,

Over at Lewiston Drs. H. P. Mackstate, in 1896, was 92; 80 in 1895, and hin and N. H. Traver and a minister 90 in 1894. The condition in the of the Gospel are furnishing interest-Southern counties is seven per cent ing reading matter for the citizens of that place, by roasting each other through the columns of the Journal, Our Washington Correspondent the trouble arising over Macklin says: "Republican Senators are as a being appointed health officer. From rule more inclined to study the all accounts the latter seems to be on top of the heap. - Atlanta Tribune.

> The dog poisoner got in his work Tuesday night by poisoning "Foxy." a well behaved dog belonging to the Jones family, and one belonging to R. Meyer. If the party who doue the deed would have given his attention to the pack of worthless curs with which our town is infested, their action would be creditable, but in this case it was detestable.-According to later returns, six more dogs are dead.

> N. P. Salling, M. Hanson, A. Groufish. So far this season they have a fishing resort.

Our more or less esteemed expresses a fear, that Congressman Crump has been "offensively partisan himself" in appointing C. F. Kelley, a colored man, postmaster at Frederic, Crawford County. A resident of this city, who has known Mr. Kelley for years, says, the new postmaster is one of the most successful business men in Crawford County, highly respected: by all, that he is held in high esteem County as is shown by the fact of being elected a delegate to the Republican state convention, and his application for the appointment was endorsed by the leading men of Frederic -- Che boygan Tribunc.

Last of Jurors.

The following list of jurors hav Court, to be held Monday the 17th: BALL-Peter Robleder, J. West, Joseph Hiscock, Albert Funch. BEAVER CREEK-Warner Hart, L

E. Parker. BLAINE-Geo. Knecht. CENTER PLAINS-Chas. I. Rich

FREDERIC-John J. Higgins, John Tolman, Mark S. Dilley. GROVE - Conrad Wchnus, Leo Stephan.

GRAYLING-R. Hanson, A. H. Wis ner, A. W. Canfleld. MAPLE FOREST-Geo. Howse, Eli

Forbush, John Woodburn, SOUTH BRANCH-Chas. E. Nichols John Corwin, C. Cobink.

THIS SPACE BELONGS

To JOSEPHS' Cheap

CASH STORE

United States and Europe, according United States Senate are allowed to to trustworthy estimates, has in- have their way the Dingley bill will. creased \$150,000,000 since the begin- like the Wilson bill, be a "tariff for ning of 1897. More than half of this deficit only." gain is in the United States. Of course, if the election of last year had Bicycle riders have made a path gone the other way there would have from Gaylord to Bagley Point on Ot- been a large loss of gold here, instead

Pulmonary Consumption.

My wife has been troubled with weak lungs, and was pronounced to be in the last stages of pulmonary

every one will be astonished to earn, that actual sales in April by leading houses in each line of business in the principal cities east of the Rocky mountains, average only 1892, the year of the largest business of business in one of 14 cities. They previous years, the volume of legitimate trade shows no corresponding decrease, and the fact is one of the highest importance in all business

Have You a Cold?

If so, then, instead of taking so much quinine and other strong medicine, take a pleasant and mild stomach and howel remedy, which will cleanse the system and you will be surprised bow quickly the cold will other. Trial size 10c (10 doses 10c), larger sizes 50c and \$1.00, at L.

The storm which set in last week Wednesday is reckoned the most destructive in its nature of any in the history of the County. It began with rain on Saturday, turned colder and froze on everything it touched, and been drawn to serve in the Circuit under its weight hundreds of trees in both forest and orchard, were broken off and maimed, and much damage wrought. The village electric light LOW RATES-QUICK TIME-For wires went down in the wreck, and DETROIT, PORT HURON, SAND when night came on darkness reigned BEACH, OSCODA, ALPENA, CHEsupreme. We are told it will require BOYGAN, and all points east and a carload of telegraph poles to repair south. ardson, A. J. Stilwell, Wm. Medcalf. the damages inflicted between this station and Vanderbilt. The woods 8.30 a. m., Saturday at 1.30 p. m. in every direction for miles around Between Detroit and Cleveland daily are full of down timber and fallen limbs. Geo. Murner thoughtfully and industriously propped the trees in his orchard up, and saved them your Agent or from rain. Farmers Chas, Davis and H. H. Gilson suffered the loss of many fine fruit trees, as did numerous

lothers.—Otsego.Co. Herald.

The visible gold supply of the If Democrats and Populists of the

Some papers are saying that the prompt passage of the tariff bill in the Senate would stop gold exportations. Undoubtedly it would. As President before the beginning of on November 3d, 1896.—Globe Dem- July at the earliest, however, relief can not be looked for from that source. The gold outflow is likely to cease before the Dingley bill gets on the statute book.-Globe Dem.

be in the last stages of pulmonary consumption. She commenced tak ing White Wine of Tar, and received relief at once, and is now using the fourth bottle, and her health is better than for many years. We cherfully recommend it to all.

Brooklyn Station, Mo.

Rev. J. R. FLY.

SIGAN R. FLY.

SIGAN BROOKLYS STRIP RESERVED TO THE RESERVED constipation. My trouble secmed almost unendurable. I purchased a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, of Armstrong & Swank, and as soon SUSAN E. FLY.

as I had taken its contents 1 was like a new person, and I now feel better and weigh more than I have in years." It is sold in 10c, 50c and \$1,00 sizes, at L. Fournier's.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

The Michigan Central is the only real "Niagara Fall's Route." It is about 10 per cent less than in April, the only railroad that gives a satisfactory view of the Falls. Every hitherto, and were 5.1 per cent train stops five minutes at Falls left and F. Michelson have purchased more than in the same month last View, which is what the name india tract of land about eight miles year. Yet this is the summary of cates, a splendid point from which from town, on which are two spring 357 reports, each covering actual to view the great cataract. It is lakes, which they are stocking with sales of leading merchants in a line right on the brink of the grand caat the Canadian end of the on tea, both of which are only to and about 1,600 trout caught in the the great fall of prices within the five Falls is in plain sight. Even if he is The Canadians are making a dis. be collected up to January 1st, 1900. Au Sable. A man is employed as years, and with exceptional floods too ill or too lazy to get out of his watchman and to put up buildings, and other retarding influences this car, every passenger can see the the place necessary to fitting it up as nearly all lines is small, and does not window or the platform. This is the swell clearing house returns, as in Michigan Central's strongest hold on popular favor, its greatest advantage. its chief attraction. So long as the waters of that mighty river thunder down to the awful depths below, so long as the rush and roar, the surge and foam and prismatic spray of nature's cataractic masterpiece remain to delight and awe the human soul, thousands and tens of thousands of beauty-lovers and grandeur worshipers will journey over the ty all, that he is held in high esteem leave you. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup only railroad from which it can be by the Republicans in Crawford Pepsin will do this better than any seen. There is but one Niagara Falls on earth, and but one great rallway to it. -Col. P. Donan, in St. Louis Spectator.

PALACE STEAMER. CITY OF ALPENA

Leave St. Ignace Wednesday, at at 11.00 p. m.

Send for our illustrated pamphlet and rates to all points. Address

A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. & T. Agent, Detroit, Mich. Detroit and Cleveland.

Our Summer Goods ARE NOW IN!

QUICK MEAL. Blue FLAME, OIL STOVES.

ACCORPERENCION NO DISTRIBUIRDO

TOK YHW

Trade at Our Store

Where you Get

Your Goods at LOWEST

MARKET PRICE.

And a Beautiful Porcelain

CHAMBER SET

YACKA (STOR)

And Refrigerators!

WE CAN do You SOME GOOD!

Call and See Us! Salling, Hanson & Company,

Grayling, - Michigan

WE ARE STILL CUTTING PRICES!

We will extend our GREAT SALE Twenty Days LONGER!

DON'T MISS OUR SALE OF LADIE'S*SHIRT*WAISTS,*AND*MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

R. MEYERS

Get our Handbill for Prices.

JUST RECEIVED.

a barrel in the tax on beer and the use. So lat this season they have of the placing of a duty of 10 cents a pound stocked them with 2,000 small fry, are specially encouraging in view of Horse, shoe, and every part of the The Ladies Home Journal: Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly; The Nickel Magazine; The Strand; St. Nicholas; McClure's Magazine.

NEW BOOKS.

Marguerite's Heritage, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, Only The Governess, by Rosa N. Carey, Queen Bess, by Mrs. Georgie Sheldon, Wehman's Song Book, No. 54,

Price 25 Cents 4 25 10 10

Grayling, Michigan

For Sale by J. W. SORENSON, Grayling, Mich.

THERE IS A HEN ON!

I will supplySelect ed Eggs at the following low prices for the season of '97

Dark Brahmas, 75 cents for 11. or 1,35 for 22. or 1,35 for 22. Brown Leghorns, 75 cents for 11, Duck Eggs, 50 cents for 11. My Stock is superb, and we think will please you. Call on or address

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

& P. M. R. R. (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows: GOING NORTH.

A. McCLAIN,

Mackina w Express, Dailyexcept Sur day; arrives at Mackinaw, 8:00 P. M. 3:35 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:16 A. M.

00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7 30 P. M. P. M. 12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH. 2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay

City, 5:35 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P.M. City, 5:28 P. M. Detroit 10:00 F. M.
35 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives
Bay City 5:59 A.M. Detroit, 11:10a.M.
2:25 P. M. Bay City Accommodation arrives a
Bay City 7:30 P. M. Accommodation -- Depart 6:30 A. M.

Ar. 2:05 P. M. O. W.RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. ACTIONT.

A. W. CANFIRLD. Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

IN REFERT NOV. 15, 1896. TIME OF TRAINS AT BAY CITY.

To Port Huron--7:00 a. m.; 5:20, 8:05 p. m. Arrive from Port Huron--12:30 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:0 Grand Rapids--7:00 a. m.; 13:00 p. m. From Grand Rapids--12:3., 10:12 p. m. To Betroit--7:30, 11; 30 a. m.; *5:33. *10 ip. m. From Detroit--7:30, 11; 30 a. m.; *5:33. *10 ip. m. From Detroit--7:32 a. m.; 12:30, 5:07, *10:12 0, 10. 6. in. To Toledo -7:00, 11:20 a. m.; *5:20, *10:15 p m. From Toledo -5:22 a.m.; 112:25:5;07, *10:13 p m. Obleaco Express departs -7:00, 11:30 a. m.

Chicago Express arrives.—7;22 a. m. *10;1g P. m. To Reed City and Ludington-7:00 a. m.: 3,50

in. From Reed City and Ludington- 12.30; 6.30, , m. Millwankee and Chicago, departs 3,50 p. m. Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chica-

a. Sleeping cars to and to be Deteny Trais tarrice at and to mark from kort St golgroup De rait. Home sources and the residence of the second sources of the residence of t

EDGAR REITTON, licker Agent.

The Apalanche. J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR EHURSDAY, MAY 13, 1897.

LOCAL ITEMS. See Salling, Hanson & Co's. new

advertisement in another column. New styles of Mens' and Boys Hats

and Caps, at Claggetts'. See R. Meyer's advertisement in an

another column. See the bargains in Men's Suits, at

Resenthals'. Mrs. Flora Howse, of Maple For-

est, was la town last Friday. Go to Fournier's Drug Store for

fishing-tackle of all descriptions. C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

See the line of Straw Hats, at Rosenthals'.

R. S. Babbitt, of Grove township, was in town last Thursday.

Buy your Evaporated and Carnet

Fruits, at Bates & Co's. Fred Sholtz, of Center Plains, was

in town last Thursday.

A beautiful Chamber Set free, at S. H. & Co's.

G. R, Annis, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Thursday.

The largest line of Ladies' Oxfords ever shown in Grayling. at Claggetts' Comrade S. B. Smith, of Blaine tp., was in town last Thursday.

S. C. Briggs, of Center Plains, was in town last Saturday.

For Alabastine go to Braden &

C. W. West, of Center Plains, was ia town last Friday. Dining Chairs from five dollars up,

at Braden & Forbes.' D. S. Waldron, of South Branch, was in town last Friday.

Men's Fancy Laundered Shirts, 390 this week, at Resenthals".

E. Cobb, of Maple Forest township was in town last Saturday.

Upper Crust people use Upper Crust Four. For sale at Claggetts'.

Supervisor Hoesli, of Blaine township, was in town last Saturday.

Rocking Chairs and Center Tables almost given away, at Rosenthals'. J. P. Hanna, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Saturday.

A fine Assortment of all wool Car nets at the Furniture Store.

Supervisor Kellogg. of Ball town ship, was in town last Saturday. Dell Smith, of Manistee Switch, was in town last Saturday.

Ladies' Shirt Waists at 39c. for one week, at Rosenthals'.

C. F. Kelley, of Frederic, was in

town, Monday. Our thanks are due J. M. Jones for

a nice mess of trout. Ladies' Underwear at a bargain, at the store of S. H. & Co.

J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

Supervisor Batterson, of Frederic, was in town last Friday.

Dentist Ellis will go to Lewiston, the 18th, and return June 1st. J. K. Wright was in attendance at

the Roscommon Circuit Court, the first part of the week. Archie Howse, of Maple Forest

was in town. Monday. John Woodburn, of Maple Forest, was in town. Monday.

Isadore Valadd, of Beaver Creek was in town, Monday.

John Malco, of Maple Forest, was

in town, Monday. Henry Hartman, of Grove town ship was in town, vesterday.

Detroit White Lead Works strictly pure Paints, sold and warranted by Albert Kraus.

Every manufacturing industry at Standish is running now except the S. S. Claggett, and buy a celebrated cheese factory, and it will start soon.

Take Wright's Compound Cel-

sale at Fournier's Drug Store. Lowell Fox, of Center Plains tp. made final proof on his homestead

last Eriday. Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in

town. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Johnson, of

Grove township, were in town last Saturday. If you want a high grade Bicycle,

go to Albert Kraus, and get a Waverly. Frank Deckrow is putting down a

tubular well on the Klienfeldt home stead, in Blaine township.

We can show you a nice antique Arm Rocker, open canescat, for \$2.50. Braden & Forbes:

John Londor returned on Saturday from a three weres vi it to his farm, fr near Port Human.

Mrs. T. Webb, and son, of Frederic, were in town, Tuesday.

Rev. A. Webeler will be here Sunday, May 16th, instead of the fourth

Mrs. J. M. Francis and son return d from Grayling, yesterday. - Atlanta Tribune. The best place in Grayling to buy

Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates w Co's. Prices guaranteed. Zuel Prince has purchased the Geo. Pearsall farm in South Branch -

Roscommon News. The Ladies of Gravilog and vicinity will find the latest styles in ready

made Capes, at Claggetts'. Mrs. Sorenson, of Grayling, was visiting at C. B. Johnsons' the fore

part of the week. -Lewiston Journal. Ladies, don't fail to see Claggetts new line of Shirt Waists; finest in

S. Kramer, merchant tailor, of Grayling, is transacting business in

town to-day. - Lewiston Journal. Albert Kraus has the finest line of Fishing Tackle, which he is selling,

at the lowest prices. Mrs. W. Alger entertained Mrs. E. For sale at Fournier's Drug Alger, of Grayling, last week.—Lewiston-Journal.

You can buy an Oliver, a Wiard, a Greenville or a Bay City Plow of Albert Kraus.

Rolla Brink left Tuesday night for Detroit, where he has secured a position in a drug store.

We buy no prison-made goods, and therefore we sell none. Braden &

Orlando Hicks, of Maple Forest, was in town, Saturday. He is teaching in Buck's district.

We can show you a nice, well made Oak Sideboard for \$13.00, at the Furniture Store.

building two miles of fence for Sal- last winter. ling, Hanson & Co.

Quick Meal Oil Stoves, and a new line of Refrigerators, at S. H. & Co's.

The Highway Commissioner is busy making preparations to repair our sidewalks and streets.

on second floor in our building, are while returning from a fishing trip

ROSE & WOODWORTH.

Any one in need of the best Sewing Machine in the world, will find it at Braden & Forbes.

A. H. Annis, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Saturday. He is just recovering from a severe attack of La Grippe.

For any thing in Furniture, Wall Paper, Carpets, or anything in our line, give us a call. Lraden & Forbes.

Hugo and Paulina Schreiber, of Grove were in town, Saturday. Miss Paulina is teaching in the Cobb district, in Maple Forest.

We have a nice set of sample Wall Papers, with which we can suit the most fastidious, and at reasonable prices. Braden & Forbes.

Mrs. Caspar Streitmatter, of Center Plains, was visiting with her parents Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Wisner, last Saturday and Sunday.

You can find the largest assortment of Wall Papers that ever was shown in Grayling, at the Furniture Store.

J. W. Hartwick went fishing last week and reports a catch of 200 fine trout, and states that trout are more plentiful than last year.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints to brighten your home. Every gallon sold on a guarantee. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

The congregations at the different churches were rather slim last Sunday, but the appetite for trout was slightly appeased.

The employes of the M. C. R. R are hereby notified to appear before

Peerless Shirt. The best on earth. C. F. Davis sold his Drug Store last Piles, or no pay required.

ery Nervine for the blood. For week, to a Physician at Newberry, and the stock was shipped to that tion, or money refunded. Price 25 town. Mr. Davis is clerking at present in the new drug store.

> Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair. DR

Recitation. Reading, pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Recitation, 40 YEARS THE STANDARD. Solo,

Our thanks are due President Angell, for a copy of the calendar of the University of Michigan, for 1896

Mr. Tottle and family have moved into their new residence back of the school-house this week. - Otseyo Co

A cup of the celebrated White House Coffee will relieve that distress in your stomach. Try it, at Clay-

Mrs. Swan Peterson returned from an extended visit with friends in Bay City, last Friday.-Lewiston Journal. Augustus Eno, a Cheboygan lad.

was instantly killed on Tuesday of last week, by the accidental dis charge of his gun while hunting. The 24th, semi-annual apportion

ment and distribution of the school fund has been made, and Crawford county receives \$321,84.-Mrs. L. Meadows fell down the

cellar stairs, Monday night, cut her

neck badly, and disfigured her coun ·Wright's Compound Celery Nervine is the best Spring tonio.

Store. Mrs M. Phillips, of Saginaw, who has been the guest of Mrs. L. Cham berlain for several days, left for he home Tuesday morning.

The school entertainment, last Tuesday evening: was as pleasant as could be desired, and proved the rap pid advance of the pupils. The mu sical instruction in our school is ex cellent, and will be greatly ap preclated by all in the future.

Mrs. Jas. Hempstead, of Flint, who was visiting here with her husband, this spring, was thrown from a carriage, by a runaway team, Tuesday. and seriously injured. Her collar bone was fractured, which had hard-William Brink secured the job of ly recovered from a fracture received

Have You Kidney Trouble?

A 50c trial bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure will prevent serious results from this fatal disease. L. Fournier.

A seven year old son of C. D. Wilson, of West Branch, was lost Satur day, and was found the next evening FOR RENT-The store, and rooms by a party of searchers. He was lost

> KIDNEY DESEASES are most fatal of all diseases. Foley's Kidney Cure a guaranteed remedy, or money refunded. L. Fournier.

Monday, May 31st, will be ob served by Marvin Post, G. A. R., and the W. R. C., as Memorial Day, and the old soldiers of this county. whether members of the Post or not. as well as all our citizens, are invited to participate in the ceremonies on that day. -

A Warm Friend.

Foley's Colle and Diarrhoea Cure in very bot, but when diluted it is a warm friend, indeed, to those suffering from bowel complaints. It never 25c and 50c. L. Fournier.

Carl Madson, a son of Mads Rasmusson, aged eight years, was fishing along the river, last Saturday, and fell on a sharp stump, receiving a severe wound in the abdomen. Drs Insley and Woodworth sewed him up, and he is recovering nicely.

It May Save Your Life.

A dose or two of Foley's Honey and Tar will prevent an attack of paeu monia, grip or severe cold, if taken in time. Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup. La Grippe, Hoarseness, Difficult Hooping-cough, Incipient Consumption, Asthma or Bronchitis. Give positive relief in advanced stages of Consumption, Asthma or Bronchitis Guaranteed. L. Fournier.

The entertainment which was to Society of the M. E. Church, tomorrow evening, has been postponed until Wednesday evening, the 19th.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt per bo lands, Chilblaius, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure guaranteed to give perfect satisfac cents per box. For sale by L. Four nier, drug gist.

Entertainment-M. E. Church.

The following is the program of the 10 cent entertainment to be given at the M. E. Church, next Wednesday evening, the 19th. Music, (Trio,)

Salutatory, Recitation, Recitation, Recitation, Emil Hanson Solo, -Recitation, Recitation, Reading, Duett, Exercise, Solo,

Edith McIntyre elope into hasty consumption. Hav. Members of Ruddock Post No. 224, Paul Gibbs ing Dr. King's New Discovery in G. A. R., acted as pall bearers, and solling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first class of Girls dose, and half dozen dollar bottles the memory of their departed sister. - Mrs. Jerome cured her sound and well. Dr. King's Clayton Comer New Discovery for Consuption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it, Free Laura Singson - Miss Benson do this good work. Try it, Free the corps, and she will be greatly Laura Simpson trial bottles at L. Fournier, s Drug missed by her co-workers.—Cheboy-Emma Hanson store.

SPECIAL SALES, EVERY DAY!

AT THE STORE OF

CLAGGETT.

WHERE YOU WILL FIND

everything new and up to date. A new stock of Goods at Popular Prices.

Our aim is to please Everybody, and we have selected a Stock to suit all. You will find the latest designs in DRESS GOODS.

WASH GOODS of every description, LINENS, HOSIERY, UNDERVVEAR.

RIBBONS, NOTIONS. LACES, TRIMMINGS.

EMBROIDERIES.

LACE CURTAINS. BED SPREADS.

Ladies' Wrappers and Shirt Waists. We sell the BEST Fifty Cent Corset on Earth!

Also a full line of the latest styles in MENS', LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES.

Our Grocery Department is Stocked with the best TEAS. COFFEES. SPICES, EXTRACTS, LARD, FLOUR Smoked Meats, Etc., that Money can buy.

Visit Our STORE for Bargains.

S.S.CLAGGETT MICHIGAN. GRAYLING.

SPRING IS HERE,

SO IS THE TIME TO TAKE

WRIGHT'S COMPOUND CELERY NERVINE!

The Great Blood and Nerve Tonic.

The Best Preventative and Cure Known For All Disorders Arising From Impure Blood.

FOR SALE BY LUCIEN FOURNIER,

THE DRUGGIST.

GRAYLING,

The three Gaylord saloons antied | ip \$500 each for new "red cards." which entitles them to dispense linuid damnation for another year. -Otsego Co. Herald.

Last Saturday was the tenth anniversary of the birthday of Miss Edith Chamberlain, and she celebrated it by giving a party, which was attendy a score or more of her young

Lewiston. Old People. Old people who require medicineto great vegetable compound. Call at regulate the bowels and kidneys will L. Fourniers, tole agent, and get a find the true remedy in Electric Bit. ters. This medicine does not stim-ulate and contains no whiskey nor The entertainment which was to other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic have been given by the Ladies Aid and alterative. It acts mild on the nature in the performance of the function. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion.

> Sheriff Chalker informed us on his return from Traverse City, that H. Knibbs, of Maple Forest, who has been a patient at the Asylum for some time, as entirely recov red and will be sent home as soon as arrangements are made by the officers. The other patients from this county are not improving mentally.

> > Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife Grace Kanet was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do Mrs. Woodworth nothing for her. It seemed to dey- James church, Sunday afternoon.

Stevens Post, G. A. R., is arrang ing for a proper observance of Me morial Day. Rev. Jas. McAllister able last Saturday, by taking out will make the address of the day, their "red cards".-Atlanta Tribune. the exercises being held at the Opera House. - Alpena Pioncer.

MICHIGAN.

The Trouble Over.

friends. The guests from outside were Miss Ora Pourie, of Pinconning, and Miss Francess Kneeland, of ery King for the nerves she is almost cutirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this

Supervisor David Hoffman, of Elstomach and bowels, adding strenght mira, tapped his sugar, bush, and up he and his wife had arrived at an and tone to the organ, thereby aiding to date has made 320 gallons of choice age when it is necessary for them to maple syrup, and was looking for begin to take life easier, and where another run. Wm. Rusnell of the Old people find it is exactly what same town has manufactured about forts. While we realize that the they need. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 | 100 gallons, Joe Rusnell made 250 move is necessary we regret their bottle at L. Fournier's Drug gallons, and Albert Losey 450 gallons. Otsego Co. Herald.

> Is a daily chronicle in our papers; Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered Lungs, call at L. FOURNIERS, sole agent and get a trial bottle free.

A Horrible Railroad Accident.

Mrs. Foster, a charter member of Ruddock W. R. C., died at her home last Friday, and was buried from St. the corps, and she will be greatly gan Tribune.

Large sizes 50c and 25c.

Great Announcement!

Do not forget that our Sale ends

Come and see our Great Bargains;

SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 15, '97.

JOE ROSENTHALS'.

Hall to rent for Lodge purposes.

DR. J. A. ELLIS DENTAL SURGEON.

greater than ever, at



s. in Mrs. S. C. Knight's Parlo GRAYLING, MICH.

WEST BRANCH, MICH. WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ins-

W.B. FLYNN. Dentist

D. M. Kneeland, manager of the Michelson & Hanson Lumber Co., is part of the State .- Lewiston Journal.

For Sale.

The Commercial House, of Grayling, is for sale. For terms, etc., address or call on John Staley, at the Exchange Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Six of Lewistons' liquor dispenser swelled the county treasury consider-

Public Notice. Notice is hereby given to all the householders of Grayling, to clean up their back yards, cellars and A prominent man in town exclaim up their back yards, cellars and ed the other day: "My wife has been water closets, and remove all nui-

By order of Board of Health. N. PERSONS.

May 13th, '97.

Wm. Edwards, of Jack Pine, returned from Alpena, Tuesday where he had been on a visit to his son and to look up a location, he feeling that they may secure more of its comintended departure, and wish them all manner of success.-Ros. News

Eggs For Sale.

Single Comb Barred Plymouth Rock \$1.00 per 13. Rose Combed Silver also the death of some dear friend, Laced Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13; who had died with Consumption, Single Comb Black Minoreas, \$1.50, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's These eggs are from pure bred fowls. Mich., one of the best pure poultry happier and perhaps saved. Heed breeders in the state, having won the warning. If you have a cough over 200 regular and special prizes at or any affection of the Throat and the largest shows in Michigan this year.

GEO. COMER. Grayling, Mich.

Shoriff Sale.

Sheriff Sale.

NOTICisis hereby given that by virtue of a write of feri-facias, issued out of the CircuitCourt for the County of Crawford, in favor of Melvin Bates, Richard D. Counte and Tor Ambjorson, doing business under the firm name and style of Bates & Company, against the goods, chattels and real estate of Puter Nelson, in estd County, to me directed and delivered, I did on the 24th, day of March, 18th, I way upon and Jake at the prices. Will have ready from May pight, title and interest of the early better Nelson in and to the following described real estate; that is to say all that certain Section 33, Town 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 1910, 19 thing of June next, at two o'clock interneon of that day.

Dated this 20th day of April A. D. 1897.

JAMES K. WRIGHT, Attorney, april 89

ANG SEK MUNSON

Best Writing Machine.



on a business trip to the southern The Highest Grade Standard of Excellence, Controlled by no Trust, or Combine.

> SPECIAL FEATURES: Interchangeable Steel Type Wheel. teel Crossing Plate. Writing in Sight. Standard Key Board, 90 Characters.

The most speedy: easy to operate. Simple in Construction. Especially guaranteed by us in writting for five years, from date of purchase.

Address for particulars

THE MUNSON TYPE WRITER CO.,

CHICAGO, ILL

GREAT BARGAINS!!

C.A.SNOW&CO.

-AT THE-WEST BRANCH GREEN HOUSE.

Now Ready for Immediate Effect

Geraniums at 5 to 25 cents each. Fuchsias at same price. Ivy Gerani-ums at 10 to 25 cents each. Hardy plants at the following prices: Hydrangia Grandiflora, 15 c, 2 year old 50 cents; Clematis Paniculata grows 20 feet in a season, very hardy, 10 cts each. Any other plants at catalogue

Will have ready from May 15th to June 15th, all kinds of Vegetable Plants at 10 to 15 cents per doz. or 25 cents per box. Also bedding plants for flowers or foliage, at the following prices per dozen: Germiums, 25 to 50 cents; Panstes, 10 to 25; Fever Ferns. 10: Colons, 25; Verbe-

Seeds or plants sent by mail; write LOTTIE WILLOBEE, Florist,

Michigan.

West Branch,

NAVY STRENGTH OF TWO NA TIONS COMPARED.

Bur Chances on the Sea in Case o War with the Spaniards—The United States Navy Has Some Splendid

Comparison of Strength.
There has been considerable specula tion rife of late as to what might hap pen at sea if the United States and Spain went to war. Possibly there are those who have an idea that the Spanish naval force is insignificant. Facts show quite a contrary view of the matter. Spain has at the present time 11 armored ships, with 322 guns; 63 muarmored ships, with 806 guns; 2 armored gunboats, with 12 guns; 40 nnarmored gunboats, with 267 guns; 2 dispatch vessels, with 8 guns; 10 training and store ships, with 10 guns, and 79 torpedo boats. The total number of guns on board the yessels in the Span-ish navy is 960, ten of which weigh from 40 to 80 tons, 110 from 20 to 40 tons, 286 from 4 to 20 tons, and 554 under 4 tons. Of the torpedo boats, 60 are over 100 feet in length, and are provided with torpedo catchers and every other valuable device known to modern

The most formidable ship in the Spanish navy is the Pelayo, of 10,000 tons burden, which was constructed by French shipbuilders about ten years ago. She represents the most formidable advancement along the line of naval warfare accomplished during the period that has elapsed since the American civil war. Her ram is of the most powerful variety, and her battery con-sists of two 125-10 inch rapid fire guns, which practically constitute her broad. Then there is a secondary battery of a dozen smaller guns and six torpedo tubes. The Pelayo is more powerful than any vessel in the United States pavy, so far as armament is concerned. She is provided with a steel waterline belt eighteen inches thick at the maximum, and has a speed of about sixteen knots an hour. An other superior eraft is the armored eruiser, Emperator Carlus V., with tonnage of 9,100. She carries two elev en-inch guns in barbettes ten inches thick, eight 5½-inch rapid fire guns and four four-inch rapid firers, together with a powerful secondary battery of rapid fire six and three-pounder/guns.

with 112 guns, and 27 torpedo boats. BIRTHPLACE OF SPIRIT RAPPING.
As against the 960 guns on board of vessels in the Spanish wavy, the United Country Home in New York State
Where the Earl Shater Work States States has 1,640 guns, of which 64 are from 40 to 80 tons, 188 from 20 to 40 tons, 317 from 4 to 20 tons, and 1,080

under four tons.

If worst comes to worst and our war ships were inadequate in point of numbers, we could call on our big liners for aid. Of course it would not take much time to make unarmored cruisers out of them, and so far as speed is concerned, there is nothing in the Spanish navy or our own, either, for that matter, which could touch them. Spain has one big liner upon which it could draw—the Compania Trans-Atlantic, whose thirty two steamers have a gross tonnage of more than 100,000

To defeat Spain in a sea contest would, it will be seen from the facts given, be a task that differs widely from child's play. If Uncle Sam and Don Spaniard really come to blows it will be a duel each of the combatants in which will have a foeman worthy of his steel. Make

A TEXAS UNIVERSITY.

t Will Be a \$2,000,000 Affair, Under the Auspices of Presbyterianism The semi-centennial of the admission of Texas into the Union occurred on Feb. 13, and a stavement has been on foot among the Presbyterians of the country to erect a memorial of the ocension. It was decided to found Texas Presbytarian University, and on Feb. 19 the institution was incorpora-ted under the laws of the State with a subscribed endowment of \$10,000 and 100 charter members, among them being some of the most prominent men of site will be selected and the money will

which has been fixed at \$2,000,000.

Both sexes are to be admitted on equal terms. The trustees are forbidden by the charter to contract any debt, and the majority of them, instend of being clergymen, must be bus-iness men. They are injected by the charter members from among themselves, and must be communicants of the Presbyterian church, but the university will be subject to no church court. The Bible is to have first place In the curriculum, the study to be con-tinued throughout the course, concluding at graduation with the last chapter of Revelation. The standards of the Presbyterian church will also be taught, the catechism, confession of

Country Home in New York State Where the Fox Sisters Won Fame,

Prominent believers in spiritualism recently held a convention at Roches ter, N. Y., in honor of the forty-ninth of the birth of modern spiritualism. Many people believe that



WHERE SPIRITS FIRST RAPPED. Rochester is the birthplace of spirit appings, but this is an error. The real birthplace was Hydeville, Wayne Coun ty, a few miles from Newark. The spirit rapping" phenomenon began lu March, 1848, in the family of John D.

Fox at that place. After a while the raps occurred only in the presence of two sisters, Margaret and Kate. The family having removed to Roches ter, the raps accompanied them, and new phenomena, including clairvoy-ance and the movement of ponderable bodies without appreciable agency were developed.

In November, 1849, the Fox girls ap-peared in a public hall, and the plenomena were freely manifested and subjected to many tests. In May, 1850, the Fox girls arrived in New York, the alleged spiritual manifestations became the subject of extensive newspaper and conversational discussion faces were published far and wide. "Mediums," through whom they were said to occur, sprang up in differ-ent parts of the country, and were multiplied by hundreds and almost by

Blackboard Spelling. The revival of the old-fashioned spellng school has been tried in some localities, but only to prove that it does no as a rule, reach the poor spellers; they stay away from it-they are not want ed in a spelling match, says the North

American Review. The spelling school

A BOY'S OWN RAILROAD.

and Operates It Himself Robert M. Tyler, the son of William Tyler, has built a perfectly equipped railroad, with rolling stock and locomotive, on the farm of his father at Buck's Hill, a suburb of Waterbury,

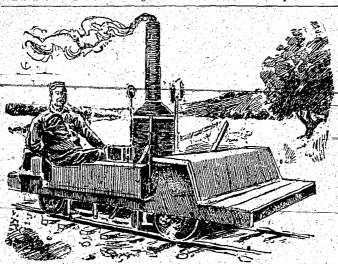
Built the Locomotive, Laid the Track

He built the locomotive himself. He surveyed the line, decided upon the grades and curves, and, aided by ordiary labor, made the roadhed, laid the rails, and now runs the engine. It is a real railroad and not a toy—a railroad over which the engine, built by the boy, runs daily, hauls stones, lumber and has an existence with a definite and profitable purpose. Hunters found affeld with their dogs take Tyler's road o get a lift toward the hunting grounds. d lots of people have been delighted with an excursion trip over the line.

fun awaited the success of a miniature is entirely acknowledged within his railroad running over Buck's Hill. Tyler, who went to work at it in a very of his majesty now involves a sort of crude, small-boyish way at first, soon civil death, he extends it to all Europe

sumption. He seems capable of thank ing God for a great harvest, and send-ing Him the Order of the Red Eagle in acknowledgment.

Even his own subjects, who were a first disposed by tradition and habit of mind to welcome another "strong" Hohenzollern, now shake their heads and lament that their Kalser, who is also their commander in chief, acts so completely under the impulse of his own will. They never know what he will do to-morrow. There is no ruling statesman now visible in Germany, for the chancellor is old and deferential; the infinister of war accepts instead of advising orders, the finance minister Or Miquen is a highly intelligent, exceptionally intelligent, instrument of his majesty, and Baron von Marschall, as recent trials proved though very able and fairly trusted, has to content against many adverse influences. The Emperor is all in all, he is more deter It was manifest that profit as well as in the political drama, and as his claim compelled his elders to have faith in and indeed to all the world. It is to be him as a civil and mechanical engineer lord of a "world-wide empire" that the



ROBERT M. TYLER, THE BOY RAILROAD PRESIDENT AND ENGINEER

and road constructor. Then the neces- Emperor demands, or threatens to de ary cash capital was forthcoming a fast as it became necessary for Tyler additions to the navy. o invest in material.

The boy engine-builder very sensibly refrained from attempting to follow the lines of drive-wheel locomotive Tyler was indifferent to appearances but bent on practical results. The boy's sensible aim was to save and make noney, and not to expend it extrava-The engine and boiler and the car on which these are mounted cost not less than \$500. The further equipment of Buck's Hill line consists of two cars, each four-wheeled and each hav

In running the line the boy surveyor umored the topography of the region with which he had to deal, and did not contract for any steep cuts or for any rock work. The stony, gravelly sur face was easily converted into a solid bed. The rails used were of steel, and the cross ties were of chestnut. The gauge is twenty-six inches. The grade in its steepest part is 370 feet to the mile. The whole cost of constructius he railway was at the rate of \$600 per

THE GERMAN KAISER. An English View of the Ruler of the Mighty Tenton Empire.

Is the Kaiser going crazy? This ques tion, based on a dozen or more recent imperial acts, is agitating the German public mind to an extent which almost proves the general conviction that mething is radically wrong with his majesty.

Something of Charles I. a little of lero and a great deal of Ludwig II. of Bayaria, appear to form the composite parts of William's particular madness. From the first he borrowed most ex-treme notions of kingly prerogatives, he imitates the Roman in theatrica display, and the Bavarian in the treat ment of his responsible ministers, to not for the Empress, who by family ties



of the German Emperor. He is display-ing a character with which it is most difficult for diplomatists to deal, and which is not entirely consistent with his earlier career. The habit of ruling and the success, or rather the absence resistance, which in internal affairs has so far distinguished his reign, have developed the Emperor's peculiar ties in a most marked degree. He had niways a sufficient belief in himself. and showed it in his dismissal of Prince Bismarck, but of late his belief has be-

mand, from his Parliament such

THROWING THE DISCUS.

A Novel Sport Unearthed from the Antiquities of Greece. A sport new to modern times has

been adopted from the Olympian games of ancient Greece and may become a favorite among athletes of classic tastes. It is said that the pastime of throwing the discus was invented in Persia, and Homer states that it was a favorite diversion of the troops be sleging Troy. Originally the discus ter were used along with those of metal



THROWING THE DISCUS down to the latest classical times Homer represents some of his heroe as contending with a lump of iron per forated in the center for the passage q handle, the prize for the winner bein nothing more or less than the discu-Some of the Americans who visited Athens last year are trying to introduce discus throwing among college games. But the matter has not yet passed the theoretical stage. It is time for something new in sport, however, and throwing the discus, combining as it does both strength and skill, is a formidable candidate for public form.

Three Celebrated Horses.

The most celebrated battle steeds of the civil war were Cincinnati, Traveler and Winchester, the favorite chargers of Grant, Lee and Sheridan. When the hero of Vicksburg visited Cincinnati a few months after the close of that brilliant campaign he was requested to visit a dving man who was exceeding ly desirous of seeing him. When they met the invalid said:

"Gen. Grant, I wish to give you a noble horse, who has no superior on the ontinent, as a testimony of my admira tion for your character and past services to our country. There is a condition attached to the gift-that you will always treat him kindly."

Grant accepted the magnificent bay, of course, faithfully keeping his promise, and named him Cincinnati was a son of Lexington, with a single exception the fastest thoroughbred that ever ran four miles on an American course. The General was offered \$10. 000 for the horse, as he had a record speed almost equal to that of his fa mous half-brother. Kentucky. Cincin nati was a superb and spirited steed of great endurance, Grant riding him almost constantly during the Wilderness campaign and passing from end to end of our long line. The noble horse was retired soon after the close of the war, enjoying "an old age of dignified leis-ure" on a Maryland estate, where his master frequently saw him, and wher in September, 1874.-Outlook,

A Monopoly.

"I've got a great mind," said the young man, "to go West and grow up with the country."

BUILT BY GEN. SHERMAN.

He Put Up This Kausus Cabin and Du the Celiar Under It.

There is a queer old tumbledown near Topeka, Kan., which has histori cal interest. It is a frame structure of two rooms. At present it is somewhat dilapidated, but once it was the home of William Tecumseh Sherman. It is twenty-three feet long by twelve wide with a partition in the middle. The house stands on a patch of ground bounded on the north and east by well cultivated farms, the west by Indian Creek and the south by the old govern



ment trail. It faces the east and in on an elevation. At present it is unoc cupied and the neighbors declare that it is haunted.

The cabin timbers were laid in position, the walls plastered, and the roof fastened on by the hands of William Tecumseh Sherman. He built and oc cupied this cabin in 1859. In 1858 he was in the practice of law at Leaven worth, Kan, He found that the re celpts were insufficient for his support, and he decided to turn farmer for a while in an effort to add to his income To that end he purchased land in the northeastern portion of Shawnee Coun ty, six miles north of Topeka. The old military trail ran by the place on the south, being a government thoroughfare between Forts Leavenworth and As shown in the picture, the cabin

has two rooms. The general built only one room, the other having been added some time afterward. He built the not tion shown to the right in the picture. He also dug a cellar under it, for Xansas was just as hot and dry then as it is now. It did not take long to make the cabin ready for occupancy, and Sherman, the farmer, was soon living in his own domicile and tilling the rich

Down on the east bank of the creek about half a mile from the cabin, there was an old saw mill which was owned and operated by an Indian of the Pottawatomie tribe, John Ogea, The old fellow had saved up money and built it. One Sunday morning Sherman took a walk down by the saw mill. Ogee was sitting on a log, smok ing his long pipe and looking down into Sherman approached and



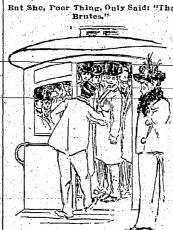
SHERMAN'S SECOND HOUSE.

saluted the red man. He talked and asked questions, but the Indian replied not a word; he didn't even look up. He sat and gazed into the water in silence. In returning to his cabin Sherman met a neighbor, and he related his unsuc-cessful interview. "Well, sir, I've seen lazy people," said he, "but that is the first time I ever saw a man who was too lazy to talk."

It is said that Sherman made a good farmer. He was a hard worker, and, although he was somewhat queer, he had many friends throughout the coun-In the spring of 1860 he built a new house on a knoll a quarter of a mile from the cabin. It is yet in a good state of preservation, although it nevel has been nainted. O Z Goodrich. jolly old farmer, now lives in it, and he loves to tell of the ghost stories which are affoat about the old cabin. The picture shows the house as it now stands. It contains seven rooms. Sher

man never occupied this house. When Sherman was called away from his farm he moved his few be longings from his cabin home and said good-by to the old place. It has never been occupied since, though at present farmer keeps his farm tools in it. There has been some talk of tenring down the old structure, but there has been such vigorous objection made that the project has been abandoned. New

WILLING TO OBLIGE.



Conductor-Can you squeeze a lady n there? Chorus of Delighted Males--Certain

-New York World. A Fellow Feeling, "You don't look literary," said the

poet, "though you say you are, Those rags-"
"Hold!" cried the tramp-"I have

been trying to make a living by selling your books!"

Then the poet put his arm around

him and they went in and ordered din ner.-Atlanta Constitution. Novel Picture Frame.

Ernest White, of West Chester, Pa., has a small picture frame made of 2,200 separate pieces of wood that lock into another. It was made by hand,



Beggar-Please, sir, I'm so exhaustath anded I can't get my Heman Here's 5 cents; go and buy one. -Harlem Life.

"How dreadfully stout the general is getting!" "Yes, isn't it fortunate! Otherwise he wouldn't be able to wear all his meduls!"--Punch

Mr. New Hub-What does it mean when a bride promises to obey' New Hub-Simply that she prefers not to make a scene. Puck.

"Is that a good hen, Uncle Josh?" "A good hen?" said Uncle Josh, "why, that ir hen lays eggs as big as halistuns." -Detroit Free Press.

She-What a little mouth your young lady friend has! It doesn't look large enough to hold her tongue. He—It loesn't .-- Yonkers Statesman,

Mrs. Newed-Was I nervous, dear during the ceremony? Miss Spitegirl-Well, a trifle, at first, darling, out not after William had said yes.—Truth:

Mrs. Ton-You used to say I was the light of your life. Mr. Ton-Yes, and I suppose that's why you are so easily put out now we are married.—Judy.

A ray of hope: The Bride-I'm so vorried about Fred's cold! Her Mothr-Still, the majority of cases of cold in the head terminate favorably.—Puck. Barnes Tormer-Talk about your frosts Why, a boy came down from the gallery and wanted his money back because he was afraid to stay alone.-

She-It must have taken a great deal of persistence on your part to learn to play the violin so well. He—It did. I had to go constantly armed for five

vears.-Life. "But we cannot live on papa," protested the savage's bride to be; "he is dreadfully poor." "We can wait until he is fatter!" said the cannibal.-De

troit Journal. An old woman quite repellent comes in. "Do you think you can find a husband for me?" she asks. Agenthaps-if some blind man comes in.-

L'Illustre de Poche. "Did you divide your bonbons with our little brother, Mollie?" I ate the candy and gave him the mot-toes. You know he is awfully fond of

ending."-Pick-Me-Up. "You poor schoolma'ams are woefuly underpald." "Oh, I don't know. I have taken enough chewing-gum away from the children to last me three

ears."—Indianapolis Journal. "Ah, my poor man;" said the benevolent old lady, "I suppose you are often pinched by want and hunger, are you not?" "Yessum, and by de cops."—Cin-

cinnati Commercial-Tribune. "And are the divorce laws so liberal in your section?" "Liberal? Say! They are so liberal that nobody ever heard of a woman crying at a wedding out there."—Detroit Journal.

He-Miss Bellacour claims to belong to a very old family. She-Well, she's justified. There are six of those girls, and the youngest of them must be at least 35."-Cleveland Leader.

"Mrs. Chink has hit on a plan to keep husband from smoking in the par-""What did she do?" "She hung the portraits of her three former hus bands there."—Chicago Record.

Bachelor-Do you think a man will have bad luck if he gets married on Friday? Benedict—Oh, I don't think it makes any difference whether it's Fri

day or not.—Yonkers Statesman. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again," quoted the earnest man. True," replied Senator Sorghum; "but in many cases, not until after the referce has counted ten."-Washington

She-Tell me, dearest, do you really tell me all your thoughts? He-Cerfainly, my darling; more than that, even. Every day I tell you hundreds

of things without even thinking.-An swers. The Farmer's Wife-Would you be willing to saw some wood for your-breakfast? Fluent Fontleroy—It would be useless, madam. My teeth are not rood as they of

Widow, "So you think with the bishop that the crowd at Carson was not composed of average Americans?" "Of course I do. The average man was too hard up to go."-Cincinnati Commercial-

Tribune. "It is very hard to learn to ride a bicycle?" asked the pretty girl of her cousin Will, who had taken three lessons. "Well," said Will, ruefully, "when you hit the ground it is."—

Washington Times. Jinks (at a party)—I don't see what's the matter with that pretty woman over there. She was awfully flirty a while ago and now she won't have anything to do with me. Stranger-I have just come in. She's my wife.— Scottish Nights.

"Then why did you encourage me?" lie demanded, fiercely. Tears sprang to her eyes. "Pray, forgive me," she entrented. "I know I got mad when you asked me to be your wife, and told you never to speak to me again, but I am sorry. I do not love you now. I don't believe I loved you even then. I was thoughtless. Can you not forgive May we not part friends?"-De trolt Journal.

Boston Teacher-We will now take un the study of the senses. Why has the Creator furnished us with eyes? Boston Pupil (aged 4)-To enable us to see. Tencher—and what office is filled by the nose? Pupil—It was given to man so that he might smell and thus guard against the inhalation of unhealthy odors. Teacher-Why are we favored with ears? Pupil—To hold our spectacles in place.—Cleveland Leader.

Unduly Exciting.
Editor—This fellow is littering the office with miserable poetry, We'll have to put a check on him. Poet (who has heard the word check,

rushing in)-I'll be obliged if you'll let me have the check right nwny, sir .--Philadelphia North American.

The Way to Do It, "What I want is to achieve fame at a single bound."
"Then go to Cuba and loss yourself."

-Cleveland Plain Dealer

bettes and ten 5-10-inch rapid firers For protection she has a belt at the water line twelve inches thick along the central body of the ship. Twelve

inches is the thickness of the barbett As opposed to the Pelayo, our navy has wonderful battleships in the Iowa the Indiana and the Massachusetts These two latter warships have each an armament of four 13-inch and four 6-inch guns, and are of 11,000 tons dis placement, as compared with the Pe-layo's 10,000. The Oregon, another monster, has a very thick plate of side armor, which constitutes its superior ity. The cruiser New York is a pro totype of the Carlos, while its compar ion warship, the Brooklyn, is a little more than equal to either. This vessel guus, and is infinitely more modern than even the famous New York. In a sea fight, it is the opinion of experts; counting in the Maine and the Texas with their twelve 6-inch guns, their foot-thick turrets, and over 13,000 tons displacement, we should be able to put up a hard naval fight under all circum-

There is one point of advantage we have over Spain, and that it is our trans and monitors. While every modern warehin is messessed of a ram w have in the Katahdin a vessel built for nothing else but sinking her prow into an unlucky foe. The Katahdin is not a very big vessel as warships go, for her tonnage is only 2,200, but she could knock the spots off the best warship that was ever constructed, armored or unarmored, if only given half a chance. Then there are our five double-turreted monitors, of which the most powerful is the Puritan, of 6,000 tons. half her size, are the Terror, the Am phitrite, the Monadnock and the Mian tonomah. Their armor is 11 inches thick and their guns are 10-inch pieces Of course the monitor is pre-eminently coast defender. In smooth water and for harbor work this craft is unsur

As opposed to Spain in general naval equipment, we have 33 armored ships, with 681 guns: 33 unarmored ships with 551 guns; 28 unarmored gunboat with 262 guns, 1 dispatch vessel, with 10 guns; 36 training and store ships,

THE WARSHIPS OF SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. and her sides are partially plated with The classical, scientific, literary, fine

A GRANT MEDAL.

It Commemorates the Completion of the New York Monnment.

The American Numismatic and A heological Society has issued a medal commemorate the completion of the Grand monument . The medal is in ronze, is two and one-half inches in diameter and bears on the obverse, the bust of Gen. Grant and the seal of the society. The portrait committee of the society, after careful deliberation and esearch, selected for the medal design, the portrait which appeared in the Century Magazine for December, 1884, accompanying that publication's series of war articles. It is also the one which Gen. Grant accompted as a correct representation of himself as he when in his wime about the time of the battle of Shiloh. On the reverse of the medal appears a true picture of

the completed monument. In issuing the Grant medal, the society follows its custom in commemo-rating noteworthy events, among the medals it has heretofore used being the Lincoln medal in 1866, the Wash ington medal in 1883, the Columbus in 1803, and the Muhlemberg medal in 1896. Gen. Horace Porter who was a member of Gen. Grant's staff during the war and intimately as-



pronounced the portrait on the medal in excellent likeness of the great commander, and the Grand monument committee, represented by Mayor have given their approval of the medal have adopted it as the official medal of the occasion.

Probably the first thing a bride finds fault with after her marriage, is the newspaper account of her wedding.

Her protective deck is six inches thick faith, form of government and history. was for the glorification of the good two-inch steel. She is the newest of art and musical departments shall be for depraved brain cells before such the Spanish fleet of any considerable second to none. There will be physical mysteries were ever heard of in consize. There is in the Spanish navy also and athlette departments and a labor nection with spelling books—before one of the mess types of the modern-course for students who cannot pay for physical inertia could be charged to armored cruiser. It is the Infanta Ma, tuition. Rev. W. H. Clagett is presidently weak valually heart action, and temria Theresa. She represents a fleet of dent of the Board of Trustees. He is a per to microbes, and all the rest. The eight cruisers of her own sort which noted preacher whose lectures on spelling school belongs to a past disfly the Spanish flag. Her armament "Spiritualism Unmasked" have made pensation, says my friend, but it sugsonsists of two 0 45-00 guns in bar-him well known throughout the coun-bettes and ten 5-10-inch rapid firers. conspicuous feature, and the attention concentrated upon the reading and writing of sentences, of which the following might be an example: Wright, the wheelwright, does not write rite rightly," with helpful stories, occasionally, like that of the teache who wrote upon the board the three words, "Boys, Bees, Bear," asking the children to construct and write a sen-tence in which these words would be used intelligently, one boy giving at

UNITED STATES FLEET.

"Boys bees bear when they goes in swimming." Soansuds on the Waves Some experiments have recently been made which show that soapsuds will educe a sea almost as well as oil This was first tried on the Scandia, an English steamer, in a storm on the At-lantic. Having no great quantity of oil, the master dissolved a large quan tity of soap in water, which was discharged over the bow. The effect was

nearly instantaneous, the height of waves being so diminished that the vessel could be managed without diffi-Captain Le Gall, of the French steam er Senegal, sailing the Adriatic, was struck by a squall and used soap and water with the same result. He used three kilogrammes of soap dissolved in seventy liters of water. The solution when dripped over the bow made a quiet space about ten meters wide, pre-

The Home of Dyspepsia. San Francisco seems to be the natu ral home of dyspepsia. Physicians there say that ten out of twelve of the nhabitants suffer from indigestion The only explanation suggested is the fact that the climate allows fruit and be had almost the year around, so that there is not the enorced change of diet that residents of

other regions have. Babies Like Light Colors. Anything black will produce more disturbance in your baby's mind than anything white. A child refusing to to a relative in dark clothes would not hesitate if the suit were changed to a light color.

come exaggerated into a confidence scarcely to be distinguished from pre-

"But you don't know anything about griculture." "I know that. But there are one or

two sections where there seem to be so many politicians that I believe an ener getic man could come pretty near get ting a monopoly of the farming.

Washington Star,

WILLIAM IL

controls "Uncle" Hohenlohe, the good natured Chancellor, a ministerial crisi would be declared in permanency Holienlohe, poor man, experienced the horrors of insanity among his own nearest relatives, and is inclined to be lenient with his "big cousin"—more compassionate almost than his dignity s an old man and experienced, patriotic statesman permits. Europe, says the London Spectator is suffering just now from the individuality, rather than from the policy,

That Tired Feeling

Afflicts nearly every one at this season. You know just what it means—no energy, no ambition, without spirit, life, vitality. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome That Tired Feeling by great force of will. But this is unsafe as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous

system, which will not long stand such
strain. Too many

people "work on
their nerves," and

Nervous the result is seen in unfortunate wrecks unfortunate wrecks marked "nervous prostration," in every direction. That Tired Feeling is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood, for the blood is rich, pure, vitalized and vigorous it imparts life and energy. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is, therefore, apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. "I was afflicted "I was afflicted with That Tired

Foeling and general Languid appetite and my blood did not seem to circulate. I took different kinds of medicine without quuch benefit and finally began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it gave me a good appetite and That Tired Feeling is gone. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla I find it is a cure for weakness and un-steady nerves." John C. Seamans, Cort-land, N. Y. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the one True Blood Purifier. Insist upon Hood's:

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla, 25c



Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia, A pack-age makes 5 gallons Sold everywhere.

LOSS OF APPETITE SICK HEADACHE, INDICESTION, BILIOUSNESS, TORPID LIVER. DYSPEPSIA.

25c per box Sold by all drugglets, or by mail RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.

Ride a Bicycle..



You'll feel betterlook betterwork betterride a Columbia-you'll be proud of your wheel, its the

Columbia Bicycles Standard of the World. \$100

TO ALL ALIKE. Hartford Bicycles, \$60, \$55, \$50, \$45.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn. talogue free from any Columbia dealer; by ma for one 2-cent stamp.

ENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS, JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Late Principal Examinar U. S. Pension Bureau.

Sym. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, attr. Sam.

PATENTS 11, 81, WILLSON & CO., Wesh ble for winter clothing patents but from broidery. Suitable for embroidery.

HOW SPONGES ARE SECURED. Methods Employed to Obtain Ther--Demand Exceeds the Supply.

The sponge belongs to one of the low-est orders of animal life. Its skeleton is a strong fibrous substance, and the animal part of it is a gelatinous matter which fills the pores and covers the entire surface. If this matter is not re-moved within a few hours after the sponge has been torn from the rock or stones to which it was fastened it almost impossible to purify it. The hooking or harpooning methods used in the Florida and Cuban fishing grounds are useless when the sponger

lie in deep water. In some parts of the Mediterranean sea, where very fine sponges are found, the old method of diving is used. The diver fastens a stone to his feet and with a long rope in his hand goes down feet first. Some divers can remain under water for three minutes at a time. They snatch the sponges from the bottom, working as rapidly as possible. If lucky, the diver fills the little basket he carries, tugs hard at the rone and is drawn to the surface. Another method employed in sponge-fishing is dredging. The dredge is a strong, heavy net, from six to eight yards long and about one yard high. It is made of hair cords, with the meshes



LOOKING FOR SPONGES.

about four inches square. This is dragged along the bottom by a rope atached to the bowsprit of a small sailng vessel. As it passes over the bot tom it tears the sponges from their orage and they fall into the net. Of late years divers clad in armor have become common off the Greek They descend in thirty and forty fathoms and bring up the finest nur-sery and toilet sponges and rare cup sponges. After the sponges are brought to the land they are buried in sand and kept there until they are decomposed. Then they are washed in a run-ning stream of fresh water, carefully dried and nacked in bales for the mar-If the sponges are not perfectly dry when packed they are liable to catch the cholera, which means that they become heated and are discolored with orange-colored blotches.

The demand for fine sponges always exceeds the supply, and some particu-larly fine cup sponges have brought \$100 a dozen. The prices of Florida sponges have doubled in the last twenty years, and sponge experts declare hat they will be still more expensive. As sponges are sold by weight, dishonest dealers frequently fill the sponges with sand to increase the weight, but this practice is dying out. The practi-cal value of the sponge lies in its great absorbing capacity and also is due to the fact that water softens the tissues until they become soft and pliable. Although sponges are found in all tropi-cal or semi-tropical waters, the commercial sponges are confined almost

exclusively to the waters of the south ern and western coast of Florida, the Bahaman archipelago and to the Med-iterranean and Red Seas. The sponges as they are found in their native waters vary in form; some are cup or vase shaped others half round, others globular, some are fan shaped and some cylindrical.

Current Condensations. A man in Liberty, Me., has whiskers eight feet in length.

Thales, born 640 B. C. in Greece, was he first to predict an eclipse.

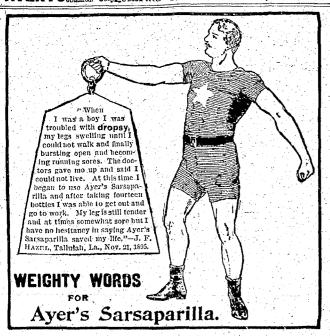
Soldiers in the Italian army are al-

owed cigars as part of their daily ra-It is said that for the pieces of armor in the Spitzer collection-the most won-

derful armor in the world—Herr Spitzer had frequently refused \$1,250,000. The way in which live American

towns recover from a great calamity was shown in the rapid restoration of Chicago after the fire of 1871, and again in the case of Johnstown, wiped out almost completely by floods. In 1887 the borough had a population of 9,592; now it is a city of 30,000 inhabitants, and taking in the immediately surrounding territory the population of signs of life below. itants, and taking in the immediately surrounding territory the population of what is really the new Johnstown numpers about 35,000.

The mother of Tesla, the famous electrician, found her lot cast in a very wild country, far from any of the conveniences of civilization. She had, however inherited an inventive spirit from her father, an inventor and constructor of machinery, and she resolutely made good the deficiencies in her home by constructing nearly all the articles needed in the household, and without objects from which to copy. She planted hemp and flax, took out the fiber, spun the thread and then made her own loom preparatory to weaving. This cloth produced by her varied from the heaviest grades suitable for winter clothing to fine pieces



DEATH'S AWFUL FORM

COMES TO IMPRISONED PASSEN GERS AT SEA.

Liner Leona-Ill-Fated Boat Reaches New York Harbor with Her Ghastly

Cremated on the Sea. The Mallory line steamer Leona, which left her pier at New York on Saturday, bound for Galveston, took fire at sea, put back and arrived in port Sunday night with sixteen corpses on board. The dead were thirteen steering passengers and three members of the erew, who succusibed to a terrible flee which occurred of the Labour at early head. off the Delaware capes at an early hou

off the Delaware capes at an early hour Sunday morning.

The horror of the story can hardly be told. Those who are dead were penned up below decks, and although frantic efforts were made by the officers of the vessel to save them, the fire had gained such terrible headway before the danger was discovered that all segme was gent. was discovered that all escape was cut off. The steamer carried in her cargo that it was impossible to reach the steer age. The saloon passengers were first aroused, and in such a manner as to occasion little alarm. When it became apparent that the fire had cut off the steerage the captain and his men poured great quantities of water down the ventilator and the most frantic efforts were made

made their escape.

S. V. Winslow, of Rutherford, N. J., a survivor, told the following graphic story of the fire:

"First Mate Wallace was pacing the bridge about 2 a. m., when he thought that he proposed the first was presented to the control of the control o that he smelled smoke. He went down the forward to the companion way and opened the door. There was a burst of flame, which burned his face.

"Wallace cried the alarm of fire to the

forward watch, telling him to wake the steward and have all the passenger aroused as quickly as possible, without ereating any excitement.

Warns the Passengers, Warns the Passengers.

"The steward said in calm tones that there was a slight fire in the forward part of the ship, and it might be advisable for the passengers to get their things to gether. It might be possible, he added, that the ship would eventually have to be abandoned.

"There was no excitement among the saloon passengers. The steward made frequent trips forward, and came back with reports of the progress of the flames. He said that the fire was confined below decks, and, as the flames did not rise very high, the passengers did not fully realize the extent of the peril.

"Capt, Wilder at once ordered the crew

to resoue the steerage passengers. On the same deck with the steerage, on the port side of the ship, a large quantity of cotton bagging was stored, separated from he steerage passengers by a board parti-

"The main deck was almost completely filled with freight, cutting off all exit-from the steerage to the afterpart of the ship. The only way out from the steerige was up the forward companionway. ry to Save Those in the Steerage.

The crew attempted to descend. They were driven back by dense volumes of smoke and flames. The smoke and flame also came up through the ventilators, and t was apparent to all who were on deck har below decks was a roaring furnace. "Then it dawned on the officers and

tex that the infortunates in the street age were probably burning to death. Capt. Wilder saw his crew driven back rom the companionway and the reliza tion of the norror below made him de-

"He rushed to the stairs and boldly attempted to go below. He did not get down more than half a dozen steps when the increasing clouds of smoke and the lames shooting up around him drove him

flumes shooting up around man drove man back on deek.

"He stepped back to the shelter of the pilot house. His face was scorched. His eyebrows were burned away. He stood there dazed and overcome for a moment. Thion he exclaimed: No man can go though that and come out alive.

When the steward aroused ine jumped up hastily and dressed. I rai furward to see how extensive the fire was.
The capitain was just coming out of the companionway, after his fruitless effort to go below.

"When I looked down into that harrible

Nen I socked down into that harrible hole the thought came over me like it had over the captain and the crew that there were helpiess people down below who were probably burning to death.

"I listened for sounds, but could hear

nothing save the roar of the fl "Only a slight wind was blowing from

the southward, that carried the volume of snoke aft over the full-length of the ship and enveloped her in a shroud of choking black, until the captain gave or choking black, until the captain gave or ders to change the course completely, so that the smoke would be blown over the bow. The sheed of the ship was first slackened, then the order was given to

keep up bare steerageway. "When the news of the fire reached th lower depths of the ship, where the stokers were feeding the boilers, they desert ed their posts and rushed to the decke eighteen of them in all. They clamber ed into the second boat on the port side and began cutting it away. First Offices Wallace and Chief Engineer Taylor were after them in a moment.

after them in a moment.
"'Get out of that boat,' thundered Wal

"The stokers refused to obey and went on cutting away the lashings of the boat. "Come out of that boat, re-echoed Taylor. Then he reached for his revol-ver. I will shoot the man who cuts away the boat." "The Spaniards looked at the chief en

gineer and then sullenly obeyed.

Nine Make Their Escape.
"During the excitement of the first hour we did not know that anyone had gotten out of the steerage alive, but late we found in the cabin that nine of them had managed to get out. Their bunks had been nearest to the companionway, and they had been awakened by the part of the crew rushing out of the forecastle. the crew rushing out of the forecastic. The fire crept up through cracks about the pilot-house and then into the house itself. The quartermaster stuck to the wheel until the flames almost enveloped

Captain Wilder ordered signal light "Captain Wilder ordered signal lights of distress burned, and in a very few minutes there flashed up in the darkness far to the north an answering signal. It came from the City of Augusta of the Savannah line, which came alongside about daybreak."

bont day oreas.
"The passengers were all transferred to
he City of Augusta in safety and the work of fighting the fire was continued. About 9 o'clock in the morning the names were under control and the steamer out of danger. The passengers were sent back to the Leona and the City of Augusta continued on her way to Sayannah. The Leona put about and returned to port under her own steam."

WISCONSIN TRAGEDY.

SHOCKING CRIME COMMITTED NEAR WAUKESHA.

William Pouch Enjoys the Hospitality of a Farmer and Then Kills Him Three Others Fatally Wounded-Escaped Upon a Bicycle,

A Tale of Horror.

William Pouch, a farm hand, who was given lodging and food at the residence of Alexander Harris, a wealthy farmer, five miles from Waukesha, Wis., Thursday night, repaid the kindness Friday morning by killing his host and, fatally wounding Mrs. Harris and two servants. The victims of the tragedy are: Alexander marris, aged 45 years.

rears. Helen Vesbach, aged 23 years. Helen Vesbach, aged 23 years. From all accounts it was a most brutal and cold-blooded deed. All the victims were shot after having treated Pouch in the most hospitable manner. The two women were shot after they had prepared

Mrs. Harris, aged 44 years. Nelson McHolt, farm hand, aged 25



MR. AND MRS. HARBIS

Pouch a breakfast, during which he joked while the other two he vith his victims. were dead in the barn.

Had Formerly Lived with Them The murderer worked for Mr. Harris two years ago, and when he rode up to the house on a wheel and asked for a night's lodging on the plea that he did no like to ride in the night he was pleasantly received. He slept with McHolt, the hired man, and arose with him between 4 and 5 o'clock. Mr. Harris and McHoll went to the barn to mik. They were accompanied by Pouch, who talked and

chatfed with them.

The milking was in progress when Pouch shot Harris as he sat milking.—He fell dead. Before McHolt had a chance to turn the murderer shot him three times the balls taking effect in the head and neck. He fell unconscious, and Pouch, supposing him dead, dragged the bodies to a pile of refuse and covered them.

He walked to the house, where Mrs.

Harris and the servant were preparing breakfast. Mrs. Harris told him to sit right down to the table, which he did and ate a hearty breakfast, talking with the

Women Also Fall Victims.

Having finished, Pouch rose and with-out a word fired at Miss Vesbach, the ball taking effect in her head. She fell to the floor, and Pouch then shot Mrs. Harris before she realized what had happened. He fired again as she fell, both shots hit ting her in the head. The murderer



WHERE THE MURDERS WERE COMMITTED stirred, and, turning, he shot her again

in the head. Apparently convinced that both were dead. Pouch turned his atten tion to raiding the house, in the hope of finding a large sum of money. In this he was not successful, as all he found was a sum that was in a pocketbook in anothe room. This he took and threw away the

He was seen by Nelson McHolt, the hired man, who had revived sufficiently to drag himself out of the manger where he had been thrown with the body of and satisfied that he had not long to live, McHolt crawled out to the road and dragged himself in the dust to the farm dragged house of Jacob Wagner, 100 yards away

CHARGES OF BRIBERY.

Legislators at Springfield, III, Have a Genuine Sensation. There was a sensation at the Illinois capitol. Friday morning, the cause of which was the allegation that a man sup-posed to be a member of the House was offered \$2,000 to vote for the Humphrey.

The person charged with making the offer on behalf of the street railway com-pany people is W. C. Garrard, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. The accusation is made by A. L. Hamilton of accusation is made by A. 1. Hamilton of West Chicago, publisher of the Journal, a weekly paper. Mr. Hamilton's business at Springfield is that of clerk for the committee of which Charles Page Bryan is chairman. According to Mr. Hamilton's statements. Mr. Garrard-asked him



A. T., HAMILTON Who preferred charges of attempted bribery to vote for the Humphrey bills, under the impression that he was Representative

Mr. Hamilton, who looks like Flanni gan, chanced to be sitting in the seat of Representative Flunnigan when Senntor Landrigan approached him and said he wanted to see him outside. Mr. Hamilton wanted to see him outside, out, Landridgen, but got did not know Senator Landridgen, but got up and followed him. In the corridor Senator Landrigan introduced Mr. Ham-ilton to Mr. Garrard as Representative itton to Mr. Garrard as Representative Flannigan and turned away. Mr. Hamilton says he was offered \$2,000 for his vote, and promised to think the matter over. His story was soon all over the House. Mr. Garrard denies the whole story and brands the statement that he offered money for a vote for the Humphrey bills as a falsehood.

Rocked on the Creat of the Waven, Rocked on the Great Of the waves, The landsman, tourist or commercial traveler, speedily begins, and not only begins, but continues, to feel, the extreme of buthan misery during the transit across the temperature, Atlantic. But it, with wise prescience, he has provided himself with a supply of Hosetter's Stomach Bitters, his pangs are promptly mitigated, and then cease ere the good ship again drops her and chor. This is worth knowing, and thousands of contractions are the supplementations.

our yachtsmen, summer voyagers, tour-ts and business men do know it. The Swiss people, on Feb. 28, by rote of 260,000 against 200,000, rejected the proposal to establish a state bank with the exclusive privilege of issuing bank notes.

Rattled.

To make a mad dog to order, tie a tin pan to his tall. A man made mad is one who, after suffering ten, fifteen of twenty years with rheumatism, finds that by the use of a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil he is cured. He feels the waste of his life in pain, with the loss of time, place and money, and then reflects that for the expense of 50c, he could have saved all this and lived free of pain; it is enough to make him mad. Most o our sufferings are intensified by delay in seeking relief, and there is much worth knowing as regards the cure of pain that we find out at last outy by the use of the best cure. It is worth knowing that for the cure of rheuma tism there is special virtue in The Great Remedy for Pain, St. Jacobs Oil

The combined length of the world's telegraph lines is 881,000 miles, neces situting the use of 2,260,000 miles of

and as so much can be saved by its use

the cost is really nothing.

The New Food Drink.

Half the "coffee" you drink isn't cof-fee anyway: but even if it were Mocha and Java, the new food-drink; Grain-O, is better. There is nothing in it to hurt, while in coffee there is. The better the coffee-the less adulteration-the more injurious. Grain-O is made from pure injurious. Grain-O is made from pure grains, has the rich color of good coffee, sets nicely on the most delicate stomach, is anorishing; and keeps nobody awake nights. Drink as much as you please at a line dimer. as much as you please at a face dimer-or supper and you don't get up in the morning saying, "Oh, my head, my head?" Try it a week or two and you won't go back to the old beverage. And then the cost—four cups of Grain-O at the price of one cup of coffee. Ask your grocer for a package. Two sizes—15c. and 25c.

A mole will starve to death in a day or two if not fed. This greediness makes it a most valuable ally agains

Drunk for Twenty Years. A correspondent writes: "I was drunk on and off for over twenty years, drunk when I had money, sober when I had none. Many dear friends I lost, and numnone. Many dear friends I lost, and num-bers gave me good advice to no purpose; but, thank God, an angel hand came at last in the form of my poor wife, who-ad-ministered your marvelous remedy. 'Anti-Jag,' to me without my knowledge or con-sent. I am now saved and completely

ber and respected citizen." If "Anti-Jag" cannot be had at your druggist, it will be mailed in plain wrapper with full directions how to give secretly, on receipt of One Dollar, by the Renova Chemical Co., 66 broadway, New York, or they will gladly mail full particulars free

transformed from a worthless fellow to a

It would puzzle an angel to make out what some people mean when they say

Success and Its Cause.

The phenomenal popularity of the gunsand ammunition made by the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven. Ct., is not surprising when the great pains and care taken by this celebrated house to put nothing but perfect goods on the market is considered. Every gun they make is tested for strength, action and accuracy and unless it comes up to the high Winchester standard it never leaves the factory. Winchester ammunition is made with equal care, every different cartridge or load being tested before it is loaded for market. Winchester guns and ammunitions are unsurpassed, as results show. Their 136 page illustrated catalogue free upon request.

Success and Its Cause

There is no man easier to be deceived than he who hopes, for he nids in his own deceit.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25 cents, in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Three million five hundred thousand steel nens are used throughout the world every day in the week. .

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your grocer to day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The chil-dren may drink without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha and Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stom-ach receives it without distress. Onefourth of the price of coffee. 15c and 25c per package, sold by all grocers

A man loves to read the good that is written of him; his friends love to read

No-to-Bac for Fifty Cents Over 400,000 cared. Why not let No-To-Ba regulate or remove your desire for tobacco Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cur guaranteed, 50c and \$1, all draggists.

Improper and deficient care of the scalp will cause grayness of the hair and bald-ness. Escape both by the use of that re-liable specific, Hall's Hair Renewer.

The strength of a horse is equal on at verage to that of seven and a ha

Hall's Catarrh Care, Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

It is said to cost \$30,000 a year to teep St. Peter's Church at Rome in

For lung and chest diseases, Piso's Cure is the best medicine we have used.—Mrs. J. L. Northcott, Windsor. Ont.. Canada. The colored people of Virginia pay axes on property valued at \$13,000,000

CASCARETS stimu ate liver, kidneys and bowels. Nover sicken, weaken of gripe. 100. Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Staur for Children feetbing; softens the gums, request inflammatica, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

PISO'S CURE FOR
OURS WRITE ALL SEE FALS.
Best Cough Syrup. Trease Good. Due
in time. Bold by daughter.
CONSUMETION WHEN Millous or costive, est a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed, 10c, 25c. JUST try a 10c box of Cascarels, candy cathartic, fit

DOCTORS HAD GIVEN HER UP.

A Convincing Letter From One of Mrs. Pinkham's Admirers No woman can look fresh and fair who is suffering from displacement of

It is ridiculous to suppose that such a difficulty can be cured by

an artifical support like a pessary.

Artificial supports make matters worse, for they take away all the chance of the ligaments recovering their vigor and tone. Use strengthens; the ligaments have a work to do.

If they grow flabby and refuse to hold the womb in place, there is but one remedy, and that is to strengthen their fibres and draw the cords back into their normal condition, thus righting the position of the womb.

Lydis E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is designed.

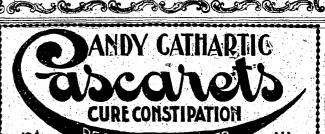
Lydia is. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is designed especially for this purpose, and taken in connection with her Sanative Wash, applied locally, will tone up the uterine system, strengthening the cords or ligaments which hold up the womb. Any woman who suspects that she has this trouble—and she will know it by a dragging weight in the lower abdomen, irritability of the bladder and rectum, great fatigue, in walking, and leucorrhea—should promptly commence the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If the case is stubborn, write to Mrs Pinkham Lunn Mass estating freely light.

Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn., Mass., stating freely all symptems. You will receive a prompt letter of advice free of charge. All letters are read and answered by wo men only. The following letter relates to an unusually severe case of displacement of the womb, which was cured by the Pinkham remedies. Surely

it is convincing:
"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier cured me when the doctors had given me up. I had spent hundreds of dollars searching for a cure, but found littheor no relief until I began the Pinkham remedies.
I had falling and displacement of the womb so badly that

I had falling and displacement of the womb so badly that the profession of the foor. I also had profuse menstrustion, kniney, liver, and stomach trouble. The dectors said my case was hopeless. It had taken only four bottles of the Vegetable Compound and one of the Blood Purifier when I felt like a new person. I am now cured, much to the surprise of my friends, for they all gave me up to die. Now many of my lady friends are using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound through my recommendation, and are regaining health. It has also cured my little son of kidney trouble. It would advise every suffering woman in the land to write to Mrs. Politham for aid. "Mrs. Eurar Pangeorn, Alanson, Mich. to Mrs. Pinkham for aid."-Mrs. Euma Pangborn, Alanson, Mich.





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No. 20 -97

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

CARE'S SLAVE.

It was the budding May-time The white boughs overhead; "Oh, give to me some play time, Good Master Care," I said I saw his head begin to shake: "Not now; just wait and see, I'll give you a holiday When planting's done," said he.

It was the glowing summer: How cool the woodland's shade! Again an eager comer, "Oh, give to-day!" I prayed. Old Master Care his forehead knit; "The grass is ripe to mow; Work on till having time is past, And then I'll let you go.'

It was the glad September; The manle leaves were red: "Oh, Master Care! Remember, You promised me," I said. "And you will find," he answered me, Till keep my promise true, And you may sport when harvest'

With nothing else to do.

Now winter's winds are blowing-(How weak I feel and old!) And by the hearth bright glowing, I shiver with the cold.

And Care sits down beside me And-counts up one by one, The tasks that I have done amiss, Or I have left undone; While I, low muttering to myself, Wished I had laughed and sung

When I was strong and young

CAPTAIN STORMS

Captain Storms put the glass to his eye, and took a long look. Far on, black against the silvery horizon line that shapeless speck showed. What was it? Captain Storms' prolonged survey ended, he slowly dropped his glass, and turned to Mr. Scott, the

"I knew I was right," he said: "it is a dismantled hulk, drifting about at the mercy of wind and sea. There may be no one left aboard, but we'll bear down and have a look.

And then Captain Storms lifted up voice-a stentorian voice it wasand gave the proper orders to the man at the masthead, or at the helm, or somewhere—I don't know exactly: I would tell you the precise words which Captain Storms used on this occasion. if I could; but I'm deplorably backward in nautical matters. So you'll have to be content with learning that the gallant bark, the Lovely Lass, bore straight down upon that dark mass, outlined against the sunny sky.

Captain Storms leaned over the side and lit a cigar. He was a bronzed young man, stalwart and gallant as I take it sailor men mostly are! and he looked the very beau ideal of a dashng seaman, in his off-hand seafaring costume. He had a beard, and he had a mustache, big and brown, like-him-self; and, from the crown of his glazed hat to the sole of his boots. Captain Storms was a sailor, every inch of him.

The Lovely Lass bore down along the sunlit tropic sea and reached that floating wreck. Captain Storms was the first man to hear the moaning cry of a faint human voice. No living thing was to be seen; but from a corner of the deck that faint, plaintive cry wailed.

There's some one alive here still, said Captain Storms. "Speak, friend! Who are you? Where are you?"

Again that unspeakably mournful wail. Captain Storms strode across to where a heap of torn canvas and rotten wood lay, and looked down. There in the garish sunshine, with her face upturned to the serene sky, a woman lay dead. Crouching over her, a skeleton child, with long, wild hair, sat making that feeble moan of dumb

agony "My child!" Captain Storms said, pitifully "my child, what is this-The ghastly little creature lifted a bloodless face and a pair of haggard

'My poor little girl," said the sallor. over her as tenderly as that dead mother could have done, "you must come with me, or you will die, too. Come!"

She rose up-a frail little shadow of ten years—and held up her skeleton "Peace is hungry," she cried, piteous

ly. "Peace is sick and cold, and mother's dead."

And then as the strong arms lifted her as though she had been a wax doll, the blue eyes closed wearily, and the weak baby drooped heavily against his breast; and hunger, and sickness and cold, and death were all blotted out in blind darkness.

And for weary days and weary nights while the Lovely Lass sailed along the southern seas, and the dead woman quietly under the great Pacificthe little rescued waif lay fluttering between death and life. And during these endless days and nights, the big sun-browned sailor watched over his little girl as a father—nay, as a mother ward; and Captain Storms, sailing to might have done, until the fluttering and fro in golden eastern and southern spirit ceased its struggles and grew calm in strength and health once more.

Little Peace-her name was Priscilla Weir, she said: Peace for short up on deck by-and-by, pale and weak still, and lisped her story to the soft-There had been a great storm-oh a

dreadful storm!" Peace said, with a shudder; and they went away in boats -all the men did-and mamma was sick down in the cabin, and left behind; and Peace stayed with mamma and was left behind too. And then mamma came upstairs on deck, and died; and Peace sobbed, and was so ill and so cold; and then you came," looking gratefully at the captain, "and Peace doesn't remember any more."

"Does my little Peace know where mamma came from, and where she was going?" Captain Storms asked.

"Yes, Peace knows. Mamma came from New York and was going to China to papa. Papa lived in China and was

But that was all she could tell; and Captain Storms knew that among all Oh, how happy I am to see you once the unlikely things on this earth, the most unlikely now was that papa and his little girl would ever meet.

months on the Pacific coast, and then sailed back for America hind next voyage," Captain Storms

young ladies' academy and shall stay there and learn to play the piano, and talk French and paint pictures. and grow up a pretty young

lady "And I shall have silk dresses and lots of pictures and story books!'
Peace asked, with interest.

'Heaps of 'em, Peace! And nice littie girls to play with, and music dancing, and everything beautiful all

Peace clapped her hands-that would be lovely. So, by-and-by, when Philadelphia was reached, the captain of the Lovely Lass consigned his little girl-a willing captive-into the hands of Mrs. Lee. Not but that she shed a few tears at parting, too, and clung to the sailor's neck, and was very sorry when it came to the last, and the good by kiss was given.

There—there, my little Peace! Captain Storms said, unclasping the linging arms; "you mustn't cry like that; it will redden your eyes and swell your nose, and make you look nigly. Keep up heart, little Peace; I will come back in a year or two with a cartload of lovely presents for my little girl. Kiss me again, and let me go."

Captain Storms imprinted a sounding smack on the wistful little tearwet face, and unwound the clasping arms and walked off, and straightway was whistling cheerily along the deck of the Lovely Lass, and quite forgetful. I am afraid, of his little Péace and her grief.

"Dear, good guardian," thought Peace; "he's so kind and so good-na-tured; and it was nice playing on the deck of the Lovely Lass, but for all that, I had rather be here and wear pretty dresses, and play with Mrs. Lee's boarders, and never be afraid of ship wrecks any more."

Captain Storms sailed for New Zealand; and on windy nights, when the doors and windows rattled, and great soughs came down the chimneys Peace lay awake, and thought of him on the terrible ocean, and said her simple child's prayers for his safe keeping. Two years went by, and Peace had

just one letter from "guardy" ian) in all that time, and that one to say he was coming back. She was a tall, rather awkward looking schoolgirl of twelve now, with preternaturally long limbs, that were always in her way; high shoulders, and prominent cheek-bones. And so Captain Storms found her when, more bearded and sunbrowned than ever, he walked with his sea-swing, into Mrs. Lee's prim parlor.

Peace sat at the piano singing "My Willie's On the Dark-Blue Sea," and, with a shrill cry of joy, she jumped up, and flung herself headforemost into his blue pilot-coat.

"Oh, guardy! dear, darling guardy I'm so glad to see you again! So gladso glad!

'And so am I, little Peace. Don't choke me with those long arms, my girl. Heads up, and let us see you. Peace lifted her flushed face and kissed him ecstatically.

. "Why, how my little woman's grown, getting as tall as the mainmast, by George! and as thin as a shadow. Don' they give you enough to eat Peace? "Plenty, guardy; but growing girls realways thin—Mrs. Lee says so. And now, what have you brought me from New Zealand?"

Bushels of things, Peace. They'll be here by-and-by. How does the learning progress? Let us hear you

at the piano." eace sat down and rattled off polkar and waitzes.

"And I can read French, guardy," whirling gayly round on the stool "and draw pencil drawing, you know and do fancy work. I like everything! And, guardy, when I grow up and am a young lady, and my education is finished. I want you to fit up the cabin of the Lovely Lass with a Brussels carpet. and a piano, and heaps of new novels and take me to sea with you all the time until I'm an old woman, won't you?"

Of course, Captain Storms devoutly promised, and rose up to take his leave. "I'm going to China this voyage," he said, pulling her long, brown braids "If I see papa, I'm to give him his little girl's love, I suppose?"

"Ah! if you only would see him!" Peace cried, clasping her hands. "Darling papa! Guardy, he used to he in Hong Kong, I know. Try if you can find him for me when you go there." Captain Storms promised this also and departed. Peace clung to him sob-

bing at the last You'll write to me often this time won't you, dear guardy? You only sent

me one little stingy letter last time you know. "All right. Peace." the captain said I never was much of a scribe,

but this time I'll go my best." So once again the captain of the Lovely Lass left this little girl, to sail merrily over the world; and once more Peace went back to her horn-book and

fancy work. But the months strung themselve out, and the years rolled slowly backclimes, never came to take this little girl from school. His letters were few and far between, despite his promises, only six in six long years, and in ans-

wers he had at least received sixty. But the sixth and last announced his coming, and told her the wonderful news that he had met her father in Hong Kong, and that she must be ready to go with him next voyage to China

Captain Storms, hale and brown, and handsome despite his middle age, rang Mrs. Lee's door-bell, and strode, a sun-burnt giant, into the boardingschool parlor. "But of course she couldn't know

was coming," he thought, as he sent up his name; "poor little girl. I hope she'll be glad to see guardy." The door opened and a young lady

walked in. A tail and stately and

graceful young lady, with a dark, hand some face and waves of sunny brown hair. Surely, surely, this was not "Little Peace," "My dear guardian, welcome back!

more!" Yes, Peace, beyond doubt; but, oh, so unutterably changed. Captain is little girl would ever meet, so unutterably changed. Captain.

The Lovely Lass spent nine long Storms reddened under his brown skin, and actually stammered.

You surely know me, I see," she And I shall leave my little Peace be- smiled brightly. "I dare say I have grown out of all reason. Am I taller said. "I have a sister who keeps a than the mainmast now? I was almost

school in Philadelphia, a tashionable | as tall, if you remember, six years

She recollected what he had said all these years, and Captain Storms' beamed.

"I expected to find my little Peace and I find a young lady so stately and womanly that I am at a loss what to say to her. I'm not used to ladies society, you see."

She laid her hand on his arm, and looked up in his honest sailor face with deep, sweetly shining eyes

Talk to me as you used to, and call me Little Peace. Ah, guardy, how I have longed for your coming. And my father—tell me of him."

Captain Storms told her how, by merest accident, he had met, how he was rich and lonely, and longing for her, but unable to come to America; she was to return with him, and that the steward of the Lovely Lass was to take out his wife with him to wait upon her. And Peace listened, like one in a peaceful dream. It was being a heroine—it was living a chapter out of one of her pet novels, to

romantic Peace. So they sailed for that far-off celes tial land of tea and pig-tails. Captain Storms and his handsome ward. And Peace had her fairy dreams realized and there was a Brussels carpet in the cabin, and a piano, and lots of new novels; and she was as happy as the days were long. Her music filled the Lovely Lass with sweetest melody; her clear voice rang out over the pur-ple midnight sea, in songs sweeter than he siren strains of the increases: and her beautiful face lit up the grim old ship like the summer sunshine itself. Peace was bright and bewitching, and happy as a bird. The sailors adored her as an angel of light; and the cap-tain—ah, the captain!—adored her too. Sailing along, by day and by night, through days of amber sunshine and nightsof misty moonlight, to that disant land, Captain Storms, in his 42nd year-old enough and big enough to know better—fell madly desperately and ridiculously in love. He lost his sleep and he lost his appetite; and he hung on a girl's foolish words, and ex-isted only in the radiance of a pair of

laughing girlish eyes.

"Fool that I am for my pains!" he thought, sometimes, in bitter moodiness; "I am more than double her age; and I am rough and black and weath er-beaten as the timbers of my old ship. No. no. Harry Storms; the only vife for you, my boy, is the Lovely Lass.

And yet, sometimes he wildly hoped She talked to him so happily, she smild upon him so sweetly, she was ever so glad when he came, so regretful when he went. And girls of 18 had married men of 42 before now; and oh, why should it not happen again, and Harry Storms be the most blessed among men?

They reached China-they reached Hong Kong—and Peace was folded in her father's arms.

"So like your mother," he said, his tears falling, "Oh, my child! So like your lost mother."

Captain Storms was to stay three

weeks in the Celestial City—to visit t, perhaps, never again. He made it, perhaps, never again. the most of his stay; visiting Peace every day in her palatial home, and growing moodier and moodier every visit. Peace, too, drooped a little, and looked at him wistfully, and lost some of that bright happiness that made her the light of all places. And when the last day came, and he stood up to say good-by, she broke down altogethe and cried-like a very child.

"And I shall never see you again, she said; "you who saved my life! Oh Captain Storms, must you go?"

And then that bashful giant took

heart of grace as a landsman would have done weeks before.
"I must go," he said, "but we nee

not part, my darling Peace, if you say so, for I love you dearly; and if you will be my wife, we will sail together for ever and ever, as you once wished until our heads grow gray. Mine is not so far from it now," he added, rue fully.

But Peace had thrown her arms im petuously around him, and kissed the

dark, crisp locks "And if every hair were white as the foam of the sea. I should love you. and go with you, just the same. Why, Captain Storms, you have been my hero all these long years; and I should have died of disappointment, I know if you had left me behind."

So the China merchant lost his daughter, and the Lovely Lass had a second commander; and in all the years to come Peace will reign perennial in the heart of Storms.

Useful Tattooing.

Why should we not all of us be iden tified from youth upward by a tattooed nark? ask The Boston Home Journal Men who travel have often found diffi culty in getting checks cashed in strange places and women who enter tain are frequently taken in by "distinguished guests," who prove to be any persons except the distinguished expected. A tattoo mark, tered somewhere and placed on recor o as not to be imitated without pun ishment from the law, would be every bit as useful on human beings as the brand is on cattle. Human beings, when disassociated

rom their usual attire and surroundings are distinguished from each other with even more difficulty than attends the picking out of a particular cow or horse from a large number. It was Thomas Hughes who declared that man would refuse to recognize his best riend if the latter was set down in ragged clothing at a street crossingand he was right. Men escape justice easily by just such simple devices as shaving the mustache or growing a beard, and the lady in stageland who isn't recognized by her own family merely because she puts on a different colored dress is not unknown in real life. A Philadelphia man has been liscovered with his name and address tattooed on his arm, and he takes great pleasure in getting checks cashed at banks where he is unknown by merely

exhibiting his arm. Properly arranged, the name and address of a fair debutante, with her famly crest and a few incidentals added, would not disguise her above-glove aum and similar markings would be very useful for all the boys who went in for athletics and who desired to be known to the world better than was possible through letters pinned on the back and bound to blow off during the first bit of wind.

FLOUR BARRELS.

VISIT TO A FACTORY WHERE THESE USEFUL ARTICLES ARE MADE.

Oddities of Coopers and Some of the in teresting Machinery Which has So Largely Taken Their Places-How a Barrel Is Made.

The clatter of steel hoops and ham mers and the noisy and unintelligible technical language of coopers, says a Lake Superior (Wis.) letter to the Chicago Record, will utterly bewilden a stranger on entering a barrel-factor; and cause him to wonder whether he is in the hands of his friends or being led into a trap designed for his éxter The flour-barrel cooper is an odd

character and belongs to a class unlike

any other. Coopers universally pos ses a roving disposition and are su premely independent. They are strong and active and just the persons to avoid, particularly when a reflection is cast on their courage or efficiency. In later years, however, since barrel-making has centralized in the larger flour manufacturing cities and machinery has supplanted labor to a mark ed degree, coopers are throwing off ome of their peculiarities and withal I send to you."—Philadelphia Record. are a better class of men. They earr fair wages as a general thing, getting from \$2 to \$3 a day, and they spend it liberally. The work of a barrel factory may be divided into two classes The work of a barrel facsetting up barrels," which is a sm part of the work in barrel making, and "hooping them off," A skilled workman will often set up 1,000 barels per day, while if eighty are hooped off is regarded as a good day's work.

The three principal articles in a flour barrel's make-up are staves, hoops and the headings. The material for barthe headings. The material for bar-rels, which is referred to in the trade as "stock." comes to the factory in bundles cut in the proper length and ready for the cooper. Numberless factories are scattered throughout the county for the preparation of this The hoops used in the manustock. facture of flour barrels are mostly elm and the northwestern markets secure their supply largely from Wisc and Michigan factories. Hickory hoops, which are used in the manu facture of perhaps 10 per cent of the barrels for northwestern flour mills are purchased in Tennessee, which grows a wood very suitable for hoop-making. Wisconsin and Minnesota headings only are used. The staves used are mostly of elm, about one-half of which come from Canada and the remainder from Michigan and Wiscon-

sin. Hoops and headings are always ready for barrel-making but staves are run into a dry kiln, where the temperature reaches 100 to 130 degrees, the object of this excessive drying being to prevent the barrel from shrinking and a resultant loss from the sifting of flour through the sides of the barrel. Machinery has created a great revolution in barrel-making in the last ten years and barrel prices have fallen as a re-

sult. When the cooper begins to make barrel he first sets the staves up in temporary of "truss" hoops. The embryo flour package is next placed oven ants is plain, every day muskrat meat, a red-hot stove for five minutes or so, In flavor it is similar to that of the the object of this additional heating rabbit and an expert epicure could being to cause the barrel to keep its not distinguish one, from the other. The barrel is next run into a 'trussing" machine, which presses the teel hoops on the barrel with pressure equal to fifteen-horse power. A most narvellous machine then takes the package and whizzes it around at a wonderful velocity; smoothing the ends. and forming the groove which holds the head of the barrel. This piece of nachinery is called a double-headed crozing machine. The barrel next is elevated to an upper floor, where coopers fit the permanent hoops, put in the head and smooth the sides The

barrel is then ready for the mill. The capacity of one of the largest actories in the northwest is about 3,-000 barrels a day. Roughly speaking he barrels sell to the flour mills for 30 cents each and the several items of cost in a flour barrel are: Staves, 11 cents; heading, 4 cents; hoops, 6 cents; labor and profit, 9. The few hickory-hoop barrels used by the mills sell for about 2 cents each more than the elm-

100p barrels. Millers pack into barrels about onehalf of the flour shipped by them. The parrel is preferable to a sack as a package for flour, chiefly because it furnshes a better protection to the flour from dust and moisture and is more asily handled. Nearly all of the higher grades of flour are packed in barrels

or these reasons The flour trade of the larger eastern cities demands that the hoops of the elm, or flat-hooped barrels, be colored, bluish tint, obtained from aniline dye being most desired. This is largely a fad, but at the same time it indicates that the flours with the colored hooped parrels come from the northwestern mills, and there may be an advantage in that. Millers, too, have fallen vic-tims to the craze and oddities of their own in the shape of different colored hoops or striped staves often may be seen. There is also what is known as the mugwump barrel, which is hooped with both hickory and elm hoons, the bject of the odd barrel being chiefly o attract attention.

There is usually a good sale for second-hand flour barrels in the larger cities, which annually take the bulk of the flour made in the big northvestern mills. They are used for an ples, crackers, potatoes and general produce. Last fall, owing to the very large apple crop, barrels were in great demand and sold for 15 to 20 cents each after the flour had been removed from them. The cooper shops at Su-perior and Duluth turn out annually more than 1.000.000 flour barrels for local mills, besides making many of the packages for smaller mills hroughout the northwest. While the product of the cooper shops in the northwest is not large compared with the flour production and does not runinto money so fast the trade nevertheess furnishes employment for hun dreds of coopers and for scores of fac tories through Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which get out the stock

A Queer Ostrich Egg Story, An ostrich egg with a romantic his-

for flour barrels.

tory is the curiosity owned by Miss Marie Lopez of South 40th street. The egg was presented to Miss Lopez by funeral.

Joseph Pulsiver, to whom it was sen by his brother, who is superintendent of an ostrich farm in South Africa Accompanying the egg-was the fol lowing letter from the sender: send the ostrich egg, and know you longing for peculiar curiosities receive a boom when you learn its history. We had a man on the farm named Carr, who was noted for his skill in breeding and raising ostriches He had raised the mother of the egg I send, and she had been one of his greatest pets. This was thought strange, as she was known to be a savage bird, and would allow no one but Carr to go near her. Breeding time came, and the ostrich was soon watching over a setting of eggs. Our farm hatches artificially, the eggs being removed from the mother and placed in an incubator. Carr was the one selected to secure the eggs on account of his great command over the bird. He entered the pen and began picking up the eggs. In an instant the treacherous pet became furious and started to strike him her powerful feet. We had to shoot the mother before we could get her away, and then found we were too

A Muskrat "Farm."

John Duffield of Cedarville, Cumber land county, New Jersey, is the owner of a unique farm. He runs a muskra "form," and, in a way, too, that is profitable to himself. Duffield, about two years ago, found that an extensive piece of marsh he owned along the shores of Delaware Bay, near his home was of no use, unless he turned it into a muskrat "farm." This he did, and he bids fair to become quite well-to-do in a few years from the proceeds of the odents, which are fapidly increasing in numbers. Duffield secured a number of muskrats and placed them on his "farm," which was well adapted for the nurpose. He kept a watchful eye on his charges, and really took as much interest in the outcome of his new venture as ne did in his crop of potatoes and melons. Muskrata once settled on a niece of

late, Carr's skull having been battered

in. In the struggle all the eggs were

broken, with the one exception, which

marsh land suited to their taste not leave it. The soft-coated rodents need little or no care, and increase at a marvellous rate. The harvest time for muskrat crops comes in the winter season, at a time when the South Jer sey farmer puzzles his brain to pass away the dull hours. Duffield gath ered muskrats from his "farm" all of last winter, and he has learned that no farming he ever before engaged in is as profitable. There is a ready market for the sale of the "rat furs" in Philadelphia and New York, and the prices the skins command are from \$20 to \$25 per hundred. Duffield has left several hundred pairs of the animals on his "farm," and if nothing unforeseen occurs he expects to gather sever al thousand pelts next season. The fur is not the only valuable part of the animal. The musk sac has a value to perfumers and wholesale druggists, while the carcass has become quite delicacy as a substitute for the flesh of rabbits. Much of the so-called rab-The only difference is in the cost of the meats, that of the muskrat being about one-half the cost of rabbit meat It would be hard to find a cleaner animal than the muskrat. Every article of food is thoroughly washed before it is eaten, and its principal diet is the tender roots of sedge grass.—Philadelphia Times.

New Ribbon for Medal of Honor. Among the last official acts of President leveland was to prescribe a design for the knot to be worn in lieu of the United States medal of honor and the ribbon to be worn with the medal, which was issued for signal acts of personal bravery by soldiers of the Union army during the Civil War. The medal is in the form af a fivepointed star, with two of the points at the top, to which are attached two tiny cannon crossing each other, on which rests the wings spread. To the tips of these wings the ribbon is fastened and on the top edge of the ribbon is the fancy-

shaped piece with a shield in the center, and pin on the back, for attaching the medal to the coat.
Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont issued a general order stating the designs prescribed by the president, and now the new ribbons and the bowknot are being distributed. The order from the former secretary of war says: "A ribbon to be worn with the medal of honor, and a knot to be worn in lieu three bring in the second largest numof the medal, are prescribed and established by the President of the United States, to be each of a pattern as follows: The ribbon to be of silk, one inch wide and one inch in length, the center stripe of white one-six-teenth of an inch wide; flanked on either side by a stripe of blue seven thirty-seconds of an inch wide, bordered by two stripes of red, each onequarter of an inch wide. The knot to be a bow knot of the same combination of colors as the ribbon above de scribed

The entire list the country over in cludes about 600 men, some of whom are officers and others only common soldiers.

Slaughter of the Seals. lent David S. Jordan, # Leand Stanford Junior University, commissioner to investigate the condi tion of the fur seals estimates the number of seals killed last summer as 440,000. About 27,000 pups died of starvation, and pelagic sealing caused the death of about 30,000. Since pela gic sealing began more than 600,000 fur seals have been taken in the North Pacific and in Bering Sea, taking into account only those whose skins were brought to market. Many more weg shot or speared and lost.

The Indianapolis News calls atten tion to the fact that "Herry Owens o Clayton, Ind., picked 256 hens the other day in four hours, picked a goose in forty seconds." In Cleveland the other night a tramp picked two roosters in one minute and for doing so received forty buck shot, a column of advertising and a NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"Give me \$150,000," observes Explorer Peary, "and I will find the North Pole." We decline with thanks. We can't afford to fritter away that much money on a cold deal like this.

There are only three towns in Rhode Island now unprovided with public or semi-public libraries, and these three, are being spurred to equal the public spirit of the rest.

The number of horses consumed in France each year is now about 120,000, and of this number 24,000 are sent to Paris. In 1896 only, 2,500 horses made their final appearance in the guise of beef. Of the 120,000 now consumed it is, of course, impossible to say how many are eaten in ignorance of the fact that they have probably once been between the shafts.

city. Since March, 1894, 35,000 houses have been described, and it is expected. hat the register will be completed by 1900. It contains for each house a description of the drains, cesspools and wells, and of the plumbing; a re ord of whatever deaths from contagious diseases have occurred in it, and of all disinfections and analyses of water, air or dust.

The long-talked of project of a railroad connecting North and South America is being revived. The negotiations between Mexico and Guatemala, which were interrupted two rears ago by the strained diplomatic relations of the two countries, have peen resumed, and Mexico has just appointed a commission to act with a similar commission to be appointed by Guatemala. It will be the duty of the joint commission to select a feasible route for the proposed road.

Butte, Mont., is now credited with being the busiest place in the West. The Anaconda copper mines, that vast concern which makes a profit of from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000, a year, explains the status there. It is employing more men and has a bigger payroll than ever before, and its emloyees get the highest rate of wages paid anywhere. No wonder that Butte is prosperous, for where several thousand men get steady work and nigh pay there can be no stagnation.

Professor Dussaud, of Geneva, Switzerland, announces the discovery of a system whereby the deaf can be made to hear. The apparatus is known as the microphonograph, and plague have been the cause of somephonograph connected to a micro-phone: The speaker talks into the phonograph and the words are transmitted to the deaf person through the microphone. Prof. Dussaud expects to have his apparatus perfected for direct antagonism to the most cherishthe Paris Exposition so that large audiences of deaf persons may listen to

lectures. Company A. Forty-sixth Ohio Volun- hundred patients, while numbers were and showed few signs of his extreme younger than Burton, but he was a did a man's duty.

The report for the "Darkest Engand" scheme for the Salvation Army in England for the last year shows that 3,231,917 meals were supplied and 1,339,246 nights' lodging; 2,501 men were received into the factories, 411 into the first prison home, 11,899 provided with employment, temporary or permanent, and 1,535 women and girls received into rescue homes. Although there is no pretense of making the work self-supporting, the shelter for food and lodgings received over \$190, 1000 from those sheltered; the city col-ony with its many hypoches returned hospital treatment in a great epidemic. ony with its many branches returned and for the first time in India it is ony with its many oranches retined and for the first time in india it is \$476,000 toward an expense of \$493,000, and the farm colony, in spite of very ed as inevitable by the people themof meeting its expenditure of \$250,000.

The Outlook tells how the school children of Rochester, N. Y., have by their industry succeeding in ridding the city of a pest of moths. These moths had become so destructive that heavy rain set in. Field Marshal Count the Forestry Association offered a Oyama saw a number of Chinese prisprize of five dollars to each of the oners huddled and shivering under children of any one school who would bring in 1,000 or more of the cocoons one of his aids. Those too are men," of this insect; three dollars to the said he. "My horse, though he may three bring in the second largest num- die if exposed to this rain, is not worth ber; two to the three bringing in the. third largest number. This was in stables, turn the horses out, and see 1893. The next year the amount of that the prisoners are sheltered." When the prizes was increased to ten dollars this act was explained to the Chinese for the boy or girl who brought in a they were quite overcome. greater number of cocoons than were this was 44,900. Twenty children lel near Port Arthur. An attack was each won a ten-dollar prize. The made upon a commissary train guarded school children of Rochester have by only fifty soldiers gathered from the bark of trees, doomed. But a body of 700 Japanese fences, rough places in houses, etc., almost 9,000,000 of those moth cocoons, and now the city is free from be permitted to engage. "Though we these insect pests, through the efforts may not be able to beat them," said the of these children.

attention to the difficult task of rapidly and cheaply liquefying air. This, lingly consented. when accomplished, will be of great coolies were off at a full run, yelling value for many purposes, of which re- and hurrahing. They fell on the as frigeration and the moving of engines, tonished enemy with their naked stationary and locomotive, are the hands, wrenched the swords or guns most important. By the most suc- away from many and fought like so cessful methods hitherto used, a Ger- many demons. man experimenter was able, with a their ranks and fled. copper tube apparatus weighing 132 killed and many taken prisoners. On pounds and a pressure averaging more the part of the in two hours without resorting to auxiliary cooling expedients. means, however, of a machine exhib- the war.-From "Heroic Japan." ited last month before the Dublin Royal Society, liquid air was produced in twenty-five minutes. The air pressure in this case was less than eightyseven atmospheres, and the apparatus weighed only twenty pounds. The enough to be of commercial importimprovement on all its predecessors. It is rather surprising—as news from

to learn that a party of English sportsmen is coming over here this summer to shoot wild horses. these animals somebody has told the eager Nimrods, there are at least 2,-000,000 galloping about the mountains of Utah, and such a nuisance are they to the inhabitants of the country that aid in decreasing their numbers will be gratefully welcomed. Once, according to the veracious narrative from which these facts are gleaned, as much attention on the ranches was paid to the rearing of horses as to that of cattle, and they were so valuable that to steal one of the animals was regarded as a crime worse than murder, but now the man who would round up a few hundred bands of these animals and run off with them would be elected a Senator. The story does not state whether the horse hunters are coming chiefly for game, as bene-The city of Paris is making a sani-tary record of every building in the they have Senatorial aspirations, but coming they are, and there is no doubt they will have a lot of excitement before they go back.

A flock of wild pigeons, so numer

ous as to recall the hunting stories of days that were supposed to have passed forever, has taken possession of a grove in Shasta County, Cal. When the birds are on their foraging expeditions they are said to form a line a mile in length and from 100 to 200 yards wide, while the sound of their wings is like that of a furious storm. At night they gather in a black oak forest, where, of about 160 acres, they seem to cover every twig and bough. So numerous are they that people in the vicinity kill as many of them as they can carry away, doing the work with clubs and stones rather more effectively than with guns. Local ornithologists say the birds are the true wild pigeon once common in Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana, and afterwards often seen further west, though rarely in flocks so large as this one. They are described as not quite a foot long from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail. The prevailing color is a bluish gray, in some parts with green and purple reflections, and with two broad and distinct bars of black across the wings. The lower part of the back is white, while the tail is a deep gray, with a broad, black bar at the end. The bill is blackish brown, and the legs and toes are of reddish orange. The birds show great uniformity in both size and color. The emergencies created by the

consists of an exceedingly sensitive thing like a revolution in the case of some of the most deeply rooted social and religious prejudices of the natives in India. The increase of the pest has compelled measures, such as the isolation of the sick, which are in ed traditions of religious observance personal liberty, and family life. At the outbreak of the epidemic very few A letter in The Ohio State Journal sufferers could be persuaded to accept claims for John W. Burton, once a hospital treatment. For a time it resident of Columbus and now living seemed impossible in Bombay to inin Texas, the honor of being the duce more than twenty-five patients oungest man who carried a musket to enter the wards. By the beginning from the beginning to the end of the of March, however, the Arthur Road Civil War. He was a member of Hospital alone contained nearly a eer Infantry, and was only twelve availing themselves of the hospitals years old when he enlisted. He was of the Parsee, Jain, Hindu, Khoja, a boy of remarkable size for his age and Mohammedan communities, and of special institutions, such as those of There were many drummers the Port Trust, the Sahibs' servants, and Parel. The devout Hindu dreads eal soldier from the first, and always above all things to die in the hands of men of another caste, and to be deprived of the last rites which his own kindred are alone competent, according to existing usage, to perform. It is not merely a question of sentiment in this world; it is also one of salvation in the next. Almost without exception, until now, the respectable classes of Indians have preferred the certainty of dying among their own people to the chance of recovery in a public hospital, however considerate its management, if it involves separation from their families. But segreselves. A few months ago such sanitary proposals would have excited the most fanatical opposition.

> Japanese Magnanimity and Bravery. After the capture of Port Arthur a those men's lives. Lead them to my stables, turn the horses out, and see

rought in by any one pupil in 1893; Bannockburn has more than its paralcoolies nearby, wholly unarmed but for a few that carried staves, begged to head man, "we can do them much damage, and at all events we may keep Many scientists are devoting their them busy until reenforcements come up." To this the officer rather unwil-The Chinese broke han 190 atmospheres, to liquely air were five killed and wounded. This has, and with justice, been termed one By of the most remarkable incidents of

Adam's apple, if it was once that

fruit that brought into the world all our wee, is now a useful organ. It serves as a sort of storage eistern of liquid air was not in quantity large the blood for the supply of the brain When the heart sends up too much ance, but the system was a marked blood Adam's apple intercepts it, or part of it; and when the direct supply from the heart temporarily runs short, far about home matters often is Adam's apple gives up its store.